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New Peace Bases Sought by British As Germans Arrive

Eden Declares Council Must Reprove Reich's Violation of Treaties, but He Hopes to Gain Permanent Security to Displace Old Alliances

Italians Decline to Vote Sanctions Against Germans in Rhineland Crisis

Hitler Sends Special Economic Expert to London With Von Ribbentrop in Hope of Gaining Much Needed Aid for Germany's Difficult Internal Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 18—As a result of the liberal expenditure of midnight oil, the four Locarno powers have threshed out: Firstly, the timetable for future discussions; secondly, the outline of an alternative peace plan for the formal negotiations with Germany which are to begin tomorrow when the German delegates take their seats at the Council table.

As to the first stage, it is proposed—and there is reason to believe that Germany agrees—that the League Council shall pronounce its verdict on Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's unilateral repudiation of the Locarno Pact. The French still demand a World Court ruling, and the delicate task of drafting the terms of the Council's condemnation of the Reich also remains. But the outlook is nevertheless viewed with optimism.

It is necessary to emphasize the word "outline" in the foregoing résumé. Details still elude the delegates despite the lengthy discussions of today. And many believe that this question of precise terms may give rise to critical situations before a compromise is reached.

Two New Peace Plans

When this question has been disposed of formal negotiations are planned on the subject of a new western peace plan. The plan envisaged by the four Locarno powers, however, differs materially from the one proposed by Herr Hitler. It is the outcome of two memoranda, one prepared by the French and the other by the British, which occupied the attention of the delegates throughout yesterday. By the early hours today a considerable amount of common ground had been uncovered although a complete agreement has not been found even yet.

Britain Gives Her Pledge

After the question of Germany's condemnation has been dealt with an interim period is envisaged during which the British are prepared to give France and Belgium military guarantees of security. The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, speaking at the Council meeting today, however, added a definite pledge that Britain intends to "play her full part" in making a permanent contribution to the security of Western Europe. He added that in the British view "Council has the right and duty to consider all aspects of the situation," thereby allaying the fears of some of the central eastern states that the western powers mean to leave them out in the cold.

Elections Make Difficulty

Mr. Eden also emphasized that in the British view not only is Germany's breach of her international engagements incontestable but that she still has a duty to perform in making "a constructive contribution" to restore international confidence as to sanctity of treaties.

It is now widely recognized that Herr Hitler is not likely to make such a contribution before the Reich elections but it is still intended to press him to do so either before the negotiations on a peace plan begin or simultaneously with their opening.

Impending elections in France add to the difficulties facing France's diplomats at London.

Italy's Warning

Ambassador Dino Grandi of Italy, who followed Mr. Eden, made it clear that while Italy acknowledges her obligations under the Locarno Pact, she feels that she cannot be called on both to guarantee the sanctity of treaty obligations and to endure penalties against herself along similar lines. This is interpreted as meaning that Italy will do nothing to help extricate Europe from the present mess unless existing sanctions are lifted. It is not thought likely that this will be done.

Ambassador Grandi stated that sanctions against Italy had "weakened the basis of Locarno."

Hurtful Sanctions

"The Locarno agreement was built on the principle of solidarity of western powers," he said. "It is regrettable that the political basis on which the treaty rested should have been so undermined. Sanctions are being applied against Italy at a moment when Italy is needed as a

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Spoils Flareback Alarms New Deal; WPA Curb Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—With patronage charges against the New Deal mounting into a possible campaign issue, Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, issued an order today in an attempt to forestall further WPA criticism, while Democratic members of the high command began to ask themselves if the route to civil service reform might not have been politically wiser for New Deal agencies, after all.

Mr. Hopkins issued a general letter to all state WPA directors ordering that "no person shall be employed or discharged on the ground of his support, or nonsupport, of any political organization." The letter was sent as a "notice to all WPA workers" and was to be posted in every district WPA office and to be delivered to every project foreman throughout the country. The order follows charges of wholesale spoils system methods in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and elsewhere, and the acknowledged fact that WPA executives are named under the customary new-deal system of "political clearance."

Civil Service Solution

Advocates of civil service reform are using the WPA and similar developments to point their argument that the whole attack might have been avoided by putting new deal agencies under civil service in the first place.

Evidences of growing unrest are revealed in the following recent incidents:

Charges of spoils system scandals in WPA, just as President Roosevelt sends his relief budget to Congress.

Attack by Representative Allen T. Treadway (R), of Massachusets, yesterday on the Federal Communications Commission as having set up "a long list of employees and divisions to provide patronage positions for deserving Democrats."

Report of a special committee of the Society of American Foresters, reporting that the CCC supervisory personnel is clogged

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New York Wins Right to Seize Slum Districts

Court Ruling Finds Them Breeders of Crime and Menace to Morals

Must Be Cleared

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 18—A striking indictment of slums as breeding places for juvenile delinquency, crime and many evils having to do with morals and health is seen here today in an opinion handed down by the Court of Appeals upholding the constitutionality of the state housing law under which cities are authorized to encourage slum clearance and sanitary homes for their people.

It was the first ruling on this issue by a high court, and, by a vote of 6 to 1 the tribunal declared that in enacting this measure, the Legislature aimed at correcting by law conditions which could not be remedied by private enterprise.

The opinion handed down late yesterday, was written by Judge Leonard C. Crauch and was concurred in by five other judges of the court, only Judge John F. O'Brien dissenting and Judge Edward R. Finch not concurring in the prevailing opinion although joining in the final decision.

Suit Brought by Owners

The action was brought to the Court of Appeals by Andrew and Rosa Muller, owners of old-law tenements in East Third Street, New York City, who objected to the city taking over the property for slum-clearance purposes.

Paul Windels, New York City corporation counsel, upheld the legal and constitutional right of the housing authority of that city to condemn the property and take it over after appraisal of its value by a commission which would determine the compensation to be paid the owners.

The court held that unsanitary and sub-standard living conditions obtaining in slum areas "cause an increase and spread of disease and crime and constitute a menace to health, safety, morals, welfare of the citizens of the State, and impair economic values."

Finds Evils Unquestioned

"The public evils, social and economic, of such conditions are unquestioned and unquestionable," the ruling continued. "Slum areas are breeding places of disease which take a toll not only from denizens but, by spread, from the inhabitants of the entire city and state. Juvenile delinquency, crime and immorality are there born, find protection and flourish.

"Enormous economic loss results directly from the unnecessary expenditure of public funds to maintain health and hospital services for afflicted slum dwellers and to war against crime and immorality.

"Indirectly, there is an equally havy capital loss and a diminishing return in taxes because of the areas blighted by the existence of slums. Concededly, these are matters of state concern, since they vitally affect the health, safety and welfare of the public.

"Now, in continuation of a battle which, if not entirely lost, is far from won, the Legislature has resorted to the last of the trinity of sovereign powers by giving to a city agency the power of eminent domain, we are called upon to say whether, under the facts of this case, including the circumstances of time and place, the use of the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

U. S. Flood Relief Agencies Are Mobilized by Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—President Roosevelt today mobilized the various agencies of the Government to render immediate and practical aid to prevent "loss of life, distress, and destruction of property arising from spring floods." He formed a committee under George H. Dern, Secretary of War, to furnish any aid within the Government's power.

The President's order applies to all sections of the country, and is being applied in co-operation with the American Red Cross, but the first task is in western Pennsylvania, where the storm-fed streams are rising fast. Washington itself requires extraordinary precautions against flooding from the Potomac, and army engineers have been at work for over a month reinforcing dykes at weak spots along the tidal basin and elsewhere. The situation was foreseen, due to the unusually heavy snows in territory at the headwaters of the Potomac, and the saturation of the soil.

Roosevelt Names Group

The President's instructions were sent to Secretary Dern, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, Acting Secretary of the Navy; Harry Hopkins, relief and WPA administrator, and Robert Fechner, CCC director. They follow:

"I request," he said, "that you act as a committee to determine and carry out such plans as may be necessary on the part of the Federal Government to prevent loss of life, distress and destruction of property arising from spring floods.

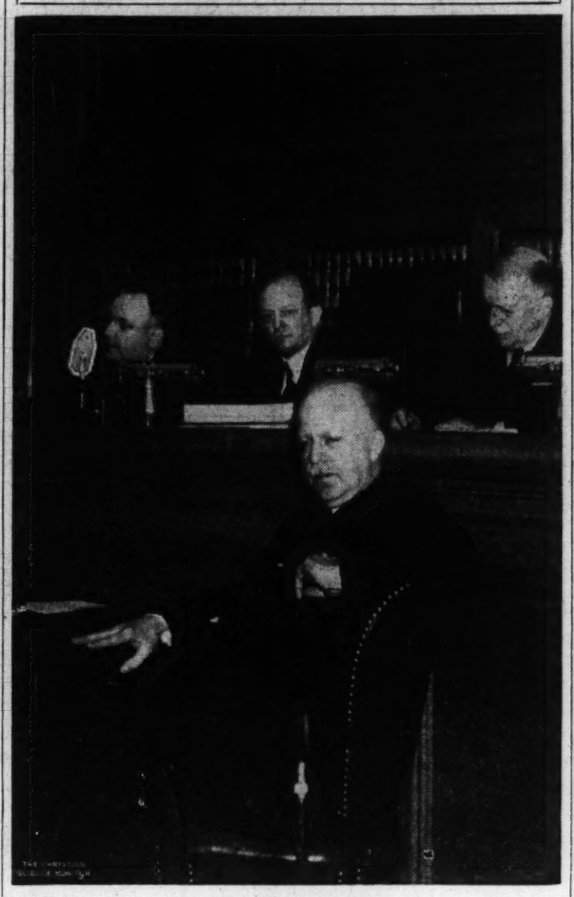
"Every necessary agency of the Government should give whatever aid is requested by your committee. Your committee should, of course, keep in close touch with the governors and local officials of the states affected. Use of government equipment in such an emergency is hereby authorized.

"The Secretary of War will act as the chairman of this committee. A copy of this memorandum is being sent to Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, chairman of the American Red Cross. Please keep in close touch with him."

At the same time the White House said that the War Department had met the request of the Red Cross for a plane to carry Robert E. Bondy, director of national disaster relief, to the neighborhood of Johnstown, Penna.

Details of the flood damage and relief, especially in New England, will be found on Page 1 of the Boston section.

Humming Wires Pay Him $206,000



Wide World

Walter S. Gifford
President, American Telephone & Telegraph Company

In Rear, Left to Right—The Federal Trade Commission: Thad H. Brown, Paul A. Walker, Chairman; Anning S. Prall

Venizelos Played Commanding Role In Greek Revival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 18—Eleutherios Venizelos, who passed on here today, a voluntary exile from Greece after official amnesty had been granted to him by the restored George II, ranked among world statesmen out of all proportion to the size and diplomatic importance of his country.

Many observers unhesitatingly placed him at or near the top of World War and early postwar diplomats. President Wilson returned from the Versailles Peace Conference of 1919 with a tribute to the outstanding qualities and abilities of the Cretan statesman, who not only did more than any single man to build and enlarge modern Greece, but stood to the last as an unwavering champion of democracy.

Influence Continues

In the swift shuttling of Greek politics, Mr. Venizelos from his quiet Paris refuge was again commanding in large measure the destinies of a land he served seven times as Premier in more than 40 years of personal and national ups and downs.

The story of Venizelos is one of surface contradictions in a career that stumbled often, but never deviated from democratic ideals fixed as guiding stars in his youthful convictions.

Venizelos violated constitutions in order to further what he considered the genuine interests of constitutional democracy. He played the dictator at times in order to break through meshes of personal tyranny disguised as constitutional rule.

Astute Negotiator

Astute negotiator to the end, even with avowed enemies of his domestic and foreign policies, he preferred ways of peace to force, but did not hesitate to plunge into revolution or war rather than abandon his principles.

For decades he embodied political power in Greece. Yet in a moment when his party held a clear parliamentary majority and he had been dismissed by King Constantine in October, 1915, over the issue of joining the allies, Venizelos left Parliament without defending himself. A foreign diplomat found him in his house, with a few dejected followers.

"This is rank treachery," the diplomat exclaimed. "Your place is in the Chamber. You must defend yourself."

The Cretan hardly lifted his head. "It is not power that I hold to—" he said. "I despise it. All I hold to are my convictions."

Even his detractors would find it hard to falsify that statement of his

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

A. T. & T. Favors Outlawing Wire Service on Races

WASHINGTON, March 18—The American Telephone & Telegraph Company would welcome legislation making illegal the dissemination of racing news to pool rooms, bookmakers' offices and similar places for use in the promotion of gambling.

This declaration was drawn from Charles M. Bracelen, vice-president and general counsel of the telephone company, as the climax of the morning session of the investigation by the Federal Communications Commission into the telephone business.

After developing at length a narrative of the policy of the company toward the use of its teletypewriter service by race news bureaus, Samuel Becker, acting special counsel for the commission, put the question:

Would Be Rid of It

"Is this service, then, one which your company would prefer not to furnish to subscribers but one which it feels it cannot refuse without exposing itself to a probably successful lawsuit to compel it to furnish the service?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Bracelen.

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LaGuardia Intervenes Again to Avert New 'Lift' Strike Threat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia again intervened in the dispute between members of the Building Service Union and realty owners in New York City today when he called his board of survey to meet with a view to ironing out an agreement between the employers and the union over the re-employment of strikers who have been locked out. The action by the Mayor followed a request for his intercession by Hugh S. Robertson, mediator, before whom hearings of the reinstatement of strikers are to be held.

Mr. Robertson's report was placed before the board at a secret session at City Hall this morning. It was said authoritatively that he reported that union officials had told him that 28,000 men had been on strike, adding that all but 1826 of these had been reinstated in their old jobs. Those to whom re-employment was refused are today in the ranks of the unemployed, it was added.

Police estimates today were that 370 buildings were affected by the strike.

Mr. Robertson's arbitration proceedings have so far failed to achieve results, since representatives of the building owners did not appear at his offices yesterday for the first hearing. Spokesmen for these owners said they had not been invited. They also declared that the decision on the strikers who were to be re-employed was up to the individual building owners and was not a matter for arbitration.

The reply of union leaders to this was that the Mayor's board of survey must now determine whether or not the strike settlement filed on Sunday "means anything." James J. Bambrick, head of the union, declared that unless the clause of the peace treaty provides for mediation by Mr. Robertson was made effective, the question of another strike call would be at once become pressing.

Spain Turns Fort Into Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALLADOLID, Spain — Other parts of Europe may be rearming, but Spain calls attention to the fact that it has just turned its old castle of Simancas into a library. Its warlike atmosphere has been transformed.

Fifty-two rooms have been given over to books. Some were there long before, as the castle was owned at one time by the King, Charles V, who in 1549 laid the foundations of a small but valuable book collection.

Details of the political negotiations with Germany, Saxony, Poland, Prussia and Hamburg since 1403 and with France since 1567, figure in the archives. Legal, political, social and municipal history is recorded among the millions of pages on these shelves.

In addition, interesting domestic details are available, and the modern housewife may find with envy that in the days of the sixteenth century a loaf of bread cost half a cent, eighteen kilos of olive oil cost 45 cents, four pounds of beef cost half a cent and a quart of milk a fifth of a cent.

President Asks $1,500,000,000 New Funds for Works Relief; Puts Balance Up to Business

Text of President's Message

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's works relief message to Congress follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

In my budget message of Jan. 3, 1936, I reserved making a recommendation for an appropriation for the relief of unemployment, stating that an estimate and recommendation could be better made at a later date. I am now prepared to submit such a recommendation, and this message should be regarded as supplemental to the budget message.

In asking the Congress for an appropriation to meet the needs of the destitute unemployed during the coming fiscal year, certain facts should be clearly set forth.

1. Since the spring of 1933, there has been a gain in re-employment in each successive year. At least 5,000,000 more people were at work in December, 1935, than in March, 1933.

2. In spite of these great gains, there are at present approximately 5,300,000 families and unattached persons who are in need of some form of public assistance—3,800,000 families and unattached persons on the works program and 1,500,000 on local and state relief rolls. Every thinking person knows that this problem of unemployment is the most difficult one before the country.

Figures Not All Inclusive

3. These figures, large as they are, do not, of course, include all those who seek work in the United States. In none of these figures is included the many unemployed who are not on relief, but who are experiencing great difficulties in maintaining independent support.

Neither are there included many others not on the relief rolls who are content with occasional employment; nor some who are so constituted that they do not desire to work; nor many young people who cannot get work and are obliged to share the livelihood earned by their parents. Because of the impossibility of an exact definition of what constitutes unemployment, no figures which purport to estimate the total unemployed in the nation can be even approximately accurate.

4. Nearly all the 1,500,000 unemployable families or unemployable unattached persons are being cared for almost wholly from state or local funds. A very small number of these families or individuals have begun to receive a comparatively small amount of federal aid under the provisions of the Social Security Act.

Indicate the Problem

The foregoing figures indicate the problem before us. It is a problem to be faced not merely by the Congress and the Executive, not merely by the representatives of Government in the states and localities, but by all of the American people. It is not exclusively the problem of the poor and the unfortunate themselves. It is more particularly the problem of those who have been more fortunate under our system of government and our economy.

It will not do to say that these needy unemployed must or should shift for themselves. It will not be good for any of us to take that attitude. Neither will it do to say that it is a problem for the states and the localities.

If we concede that it is primarily the duty of each locality to care for its destitute unemployed, and that if its resources are inadequate, it must then turn to the state for help, we must still face the fact that the credit and the resources of local governments and states have been freely drawn upon in the last few years and they have not been sufficient.

No Shirking by States

It has been said by persons ignorant or careless of the truth that federal relief measures have encouraged states, counties and municipalities to shirk their duty and shift their financial responsibilities to the Federal Government.

The fact is that during 1935 state and local governments spent $466,000,000 for emergency

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$600,000,000 for CCC and Leftover Totals $3,100,000,000

To Ask More Later If Need Develops

Declares Business Uptrend Inadequate and That New Jobs Must Be Found

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—President Roosevelt today asked Congress for $1,500,000,000 for relief work in the fiscal year 1937, but said to this sum will be added $1,000,000,000 of previous years' appropriations which will be expended in 1936-37, and $600,000,000 asked from Congress for CCC and various public works projects. The total of $3,100,000,000 for all federal relief work next year compares with $3,500,000,000 which the President says is being spent in the present year.

To compensate for the reduction, the President called on private business to make good on its demands that the relief spending be cut down, by employing more workers. "The ultimate cost of the federal works program," he said, "will thus be determined by private enterprise. Federal assistance which arose as a result of industrial disemployment can be terminated if industry itself removes the underlying conditions."

Danger of Chiselers

Toward this end, he urged single industries to get together in wage and hour agreements which would increase employment. He recognized that chiselers would strive to break down such agreements, and that since the Supreme Court decision on NRA it was no longer possible for the Federal Government to protect the vast majority of employers in a single industry from this chiseling fringe. And he insisted that the anti-trust laws would be "fully and vigorously enforced."

But within these limitations, the President said:

"In any single industry we have found that it is possible by united action to shorten hours, increase employment, and at the same time maintain weekly, monthly, or yearly earnings of the individual.

Hands Problem to Business

"I present this problem and this opportunity definitely to the managers of private business; and I offer in aid of its solution the co-operation of all the appropriate departments and agencies of the Federal Government."

President Roosevelt's request of $1,500,000,000 is by no means all that will be spent from the Federal Treasury for relief this year. In addition, more than $1,000,000,000 will be spent from appropriations of past years, mostly on large projects which could not be completed within the fiscal year.

$600,000,000 for CCC

Further, the budget contains a request for $600,000,000 for the CCC and various public works.

Totals therefore are:

President Roosevelt's new request for WPA	$1,500,000,000
Left-over money which will be spent in 1936-37	1,000,000,000
CCC, public works, etc.	600,000,000
Total	3,100,000,000

This compares with $3,500,000,000 which President Roosevelt tabulates as the cost of relief in the fiscal year 1935-36. The American Mayors, on their visit to the White House last week, asked for $2,340,000,000 instead of the $1,500,000,000 which the President requests.

Relies on Industry

Their complaint at such a severe cut is met by the President's plea to business to take over more of the relief load, and by his statement that if industry fails to comply, the next Congress will be asked for an emergency appropriation.

What the 1936-37 deficit will be is now a bit cleared, but still dependent upon enactment by Congress of the President's proposed tax program. Here are the rough estimates:

If Congress passes the full tax program:

Net deficit for 1937 as estimated in budget	$518,263,720
Work relief	1,500,000,000
Total	2,018,263,720

If It Does Not

If Congress does not pass the full tax program, there are the following liabilities which may enter the deficit in full or in part either in 1937 or succeeding years:

Veterans' bonus	*$120,000,000
New farm program	†500,000,000
Uncollected or refunded processing taxes	$17,000,000
Total additional deficit in 1936	1,137,000,000
Plus deficit outlined by President, above	2,018,263,720
Total	$3,155,263,720

*Annually for nine years. †Annually indefinitely.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, March 18

Slum—Clearance Upheld by New York Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Albany, N. Y.—A liberal opinion was handed down by the New York Court of Appeals, which upheld the State's law under which cities may advance slum clearance and new housing projects. The court, by a 6-to-1 decision, which implied a significant indictment of slums as an incubator of crime and delinquency, ruled that the New York Legislature was quite right in seeking to correct by law those conditions that could not be remedied by private enterprise.

Peace—Conference of American Nations Assured

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—The acceptances are all in, barring that of Paraguay, and the peace conference of the nations of South and North America is assured. Paraguay's formal acceptance has not been received, since President Roosevelt only last week recognized this nation's new Government. But it is reliably understood that acceptance is on its way and that all the neighbors will be on hand in Washington probably late this summer. Diplomatic spadework is already under way looking toward preparation of the agenda.

Critics of the conference hold that it is similar to gilding the lily to work for peace where there is nothing but peace. Advocates of the conference reply there is much to be done to maintain peace and improve trade relations. Some even see in the conference a sort of laboratory experiment in international co-operation, whereby the United States after experience with a league of South American nations might be acclimated to larger ventures.

Tariffs—Ottawa Approves U. S.-Canadian Rates

Ottawa—The Canadian-American reciprocal trade treaty passed another stage in its progress through the House of Commons, when the last change in Canada's tariff rates was approved in committee, the Associated Press reported.

Locarno—British Prepare Peace Formula

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

London—Great Britain perseveres in its search for some formula that will make the present European crisis a net gain for peace and security. To this end it uses all its mediatory powers to bring forth from the present delicate negotiations something more than assessment of guilt and strengthening of military alliances.

Great Britain has drafted a peace proposal for consideration just as soon as judgment is passed by the League of Nations Council on Germany's remilitarization coup in the Rhineland.

France, alarmed by the British inclination to compromise with Germany, announced that it is not prepared to enter into any negotiations with Germany until May—after the French and German general elections. England tenaciously persists in its belief that France has not spoken finally and that a compromise may yet be evolved.

A major feature of the British peace plan is reported to involve a perpetual international police force and another try at a demilitarized

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Boston News Today:

Excavations for Housing Project Nearly Finished
Vulcania Makes Atlantic Run in 4 Days, 4 Hours
Floods Again Become Serious as Rain Continues
U. S. Marshal Murphy Advises Return of Ice House
Chain Store Extra Tax Ruled Out by Speaker
Farley and Colby Cross Verbal Swords in Hub

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Safety Head Reappointed

MIAMI, Fla., March 18 (AP)—Andrew J. Kavanaugh, president of the International Association of Police Chiefs, and former police head at Rochester, N. Y., has been reappointed public safety director of Miami.

Chicago Woolworth Stores Ban Sale of Toy Firearms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 18—The Anti-toy-gun crusade received significant support here recently when 200 Woolworth department stores in the Chicago district were ordered by an official of their own company to stop selling toy cap pistols.

Thus the movement to do away with toy pistols and toy firearms for children is reaching the source of the trouble by seeing to it that the toy weapons are not available either for children or for parents to purchase, according to J. M. Braude, judge of the Boys' Court here.

The recent action of the Woolworth stores came as a response to Judge Braude's appeal for co-operation from merchants. Boys with toy guns are being brought into court frequently and one of the first acts of the judge is to confiscate the weapons.

What Started It

It was one of these recent toy pistol escapades which brought the request from the Judge. A boy was seen by a police officer watching people getting off of street cars and then following them. The policeman found that the boy had a toy pistol and intended to hold up whoever looked promising when the policeman landed him in court.

As a result of this incident Judge Braude called in a number of manufacturers and told them the story of this boy, how others were using toy weapons, and how the use of guns even though toys often led to the easy handling of real guns. The Woolworth Company is the first to accede to the request for co-operation in lessening crime and juvenile delinquency in Chicago by this method of not making the toy weapons available.

Plenty of Noise Makers

"Don't let competition worry you," was the warning sent out to all the Woolworth stores in the Chicago district by D. J. Burnham, merchandising manager, according to Judge Braude, who disclosed the facts in the letter in an interview. The merchants were told that they could find harmless noise makers to display on their counters which would produce satisfactory sales.

Another major effort to cut down troubles of boys and keep them out of crime is being made by Judge Braude in the question of unemployment. About 90 per cent of the boys now being brought into court are from families on relief, he said. They want bicycles, candy, movies, and some of the other things that they see other fellows have. Most of them are without work. Therefore to get at the source of this trouble, it is necessary to find employment for the boys.

Many Boys Get Jobs

The campaign for jobs which began a few months ago is progressing. About 70 boys have been placed, and many of them are making good and a few are being promoted, it is reported. Splendid co-operation on the part of businesses is noted by Judge Braude in his effort to get boys placed in positions where they will be closely supervised and watched.

The Advisory Council of representatives from churches, boys' clubs, social workers and heads of juvenile organizations, has formulated one of its first recommendations asking the Chicago Board of Education to arrange for a summer camp for boys from the Boys' Court.

Other factors contributing to delinquency were recounted by Judge Braude. These were listed by him as the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors, poor home and neighborhood environment, having to give wages which they earn over to parents, the use of marijuana cigarettes, a habit which, he says, is now growing among boys. About 30 per cent of the boys are brought into court because they have committed misdemeanors while under the influence of liquor, according to Judge Braude.

Liquor Tax in 40 States Totals $161,445,808

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The distilled spirits institute said March 16 that a statistical survey of the liquor business in 40 states disclosed they netted $161,445,808 from liquor licenses and taxes during the past year.

"These figures from state liquor control commissions or state tax departments from states where sale of alcoholic beverages is legal," Dr. J. M. Doran, executive director of the institute said, "show that repeal has brought about a contribution toward recovery that places the alcoholic beverage industry in the front rank of business bearing a substantial portion of the State and federal tax burden."

Houston's School Still Stands

Sam Houston's school, near Maryville, Tenn., still stands.

Spoils Flareback Alarms New Deal; WPA Curb Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

with politics, and that "for the first time in the history of the United States Forest Service" the forest service "supervisory personnel have, under direct orders, been compelled to insist upon compliance with this system of political sponsorship."

New discussion of political allocation of federal advertising to Democratic newspapers.

Causes Growing Concern

Federal WPA officials, with the interest of relief at heart, are watching with increasing concern the move of state and local politicians to cash in on the WPA, the CCC and other agencies to aid their re-election fight.

The Kansas City Star, for example, tells how Fred J. McGinnis, "county supervisor of the WPA" in Buchanan County, Mo., has headed "an efficient, hard-working organization" in Democratic pre-election registration, in which "WPA workers were using more than 100 motorcars to take registrants to the courthouse."

Hopkins New Order

The Hopkins WPA order read:

"No employee of WPA, either administrative or engaged on a project, is required to make any contribution to any political party.

"No WPA employee's job will be in jeopardy because of the failure of said employee to make contribution.

"No employee of WPA shall at any time solicit contributions for any political party and evidence of such solicitation will be the cause for immediate discharge. The question of whether or not to contribute to any political party is a matter entirely for the voluntary decision of said employee.

"No person shall be employed or discharged by WPA on the ground of his support or nonsupport of any candidate of any political organization."

Losing Fight Seen

Administration leaders will find it quite impossible, it is believed here, to prevent New Deal agencies from being used for political purposes by many local politicians fighting desperately for re-election, since the leaders themselves have failed to give the jobs civil service protection, and in many different orders have directly encouraged political spoils.

The order of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, requiring legal notices arising under the public land laws to be posted in "Democratic" newspapers, is a case in point.

Newspaper Spoils

This specific instance of spoils methods was contained in "Order No. 626" issued by Mr. Ickes May 4, 1933, almost immediately after the Roosevelt Administration came to office. It reads:

"Effective immediately, subject to legal restrictions, Democratic papers shall be designated for all publications required to be made in connection with cases arising under the public land laws."

The order means, in effect, that federal legal notices shall be awarded as advertising plums to newspapers favorable to the Administration and taken away from newspapers adverse to the Administration. It is customary spoils procedure of both political parties when in power.

California Students Test Power Plant For Leakage Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Students in the College of Engineering at the University of Southern California found themselves with 1,000,000 playthings in their hands recently when they conducted the school's annual efficiency test of the giant hydroelectric generators of the municipal Bureau of Power and Light in the San Francisquito canyon, near here.

The retardation test was conducted in a seven-hour night period when the "load" was at its lowest ebb. Led by Philip S. Biegler, engineering dean, 20 male students participated.

"The retardation method," according to Dean Biegler, "is considered a more accurate and complete study of losses and efficiency than any other method. When the water is shut off and the wheels in the generator slow down, the electricity in the field and armature is tested by watt meters, rotating standards, and tachometers. Speed and time curves of the wheel are plotted, and from the combined data, all losses are determined."

Tests conducted by the engineering students last year resulted in one generator being rebuilt, having been found inefficient.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

A.T.T. Urges Outlawing Race Track Services

(Continued from Page 1)

"We deplore the use of any service of ours in any violation of law and if we can be put in a position where we do not have to furnish it as a matter of law, we shall be most happy."

The telephone company's standard contract for teletypewriter service for racing and sporting news bureaus, it was brought out, contains a provision that the service may be discontinued at the option of the company if complaint is made to it by any prosecuting attorney or other authorized public official that service is being used for gambling or other illegal purposes.

Raises Delicate Question

Mr. Becker than asked:

"If knowledge came to the company through other sources than public authority—as, for instance, if one of your repairmen was called to repair one of these teletypewriters and in the course of doing his work saw betting odds being posted on blackboards, money being passed and so forth—would the company, or should the company in your opinion, terminate the service?"

That, said Mr. Bracelen, would raise "an exceedingly difficult question" whether the repairman should report to the police or to the company's divisional attorney, and if to the attorney then an investigator would have to be sent out, the attorney would have to have evidence, and the telephone company would tend to become a kind of police agency, a development which he thought should be avoided.

Should Force Test

"But assuming that the divisional attorney has full and convincing knowledge that a violation of law is taking place," insisted Mr. Becker, "ought the company to continue to furnish teletypewriter service?"

"On that state of facts," said Mr. Bracelen, "the company attorney ought to report to the prosecuting attorney, and the company should at least refuse service in the hope of having a test case in the contract under which we are now operating and which we believe could be maintained."

By documents and testimony it was shown that the practice of the company prior to January, 1927, was to refuse the use of its long-distance lines to persons who wished to transmit racing and sporting news services to poolrooms and other places of amusement on the representation that they "neither knew nor cared" what use was made of the information there, but who as a telephone attorney remarked must have known that this would be used for gambling purposes.

Bars Let Down in 1927

At that time, however, one such organization brought suit in New Jersey to compel the telephone company to furnish it service, and the company's legal department concluded it could not successfully defend against the suit; consequently, the policy was changed and the bars let down except for the contract provision authorizing termination of service.

Mr. Bracelen was asked if the company had not in fact served some persons against whom official complaints had been made. He replied he was under the impression this may have occurred in one or two instances.

Testimony of Walter S. Gifford, president of the A. T. & T., at yesterday's hearing centered largely on labor and dividend policy of the company.

He ackowledged the accuracy of a statement by Mr. Becker that since 1929 dividends have been maintained at $9 a year but that, as of the end of 1935, the number of A. T. & T. employees had been reduced by 120,000 or 32 per cent and pay rolls declined 26 per cent, though operating revenue declined only 13 per cent. Mr. Gifford said, however, the average wage in the system had gone up during this time.

Where Some Cuts Came

He could not give figures as the decline in employment attributable to the introduction of dial telephones and automatic switchboards, but said the greatest decline was due to heavy shrinkage in new construction, loss in volume of business and discontinuance of the training of new workers. Whereas the company had 50,000 persons in training in 1929, the turnover recently has been very small, he said.

Edgar S. Bloom, president of Western Electric Company, a subsidiary whose control of Graybar Electric Company was examined earlier, described the sale of the Graybar business to 2000 former employees of the Western Company and defended various clauses in the sale contract on the ground that they wanted to see these former employees succeed with a branch of the business that was to be ultimately separated from the telephone company.

Police Stand Guard Over WPA Playlet

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—The "living newspaper," WPA theater project, had its premiere March 14 under the watchful eyes of 50 uniformed policemen who broke up a planned demonstration with one arrest and the eviction of two persons from the audience.

The police department assigned the detail to the Biltmore Theater upon request of the project's directors, who had been notified a manifestation was planned in protest of a scene sympathetic to Earl Browder, Communist Party secretary, criticizing the Supreme Court. This was an incident of the news playlet, "Triple A Ploughed Under."

"Triple A Ploughed Under" is an exposition in 22 scenes of the farmer's plight from the war years, through the depression, farm strikes, mortgage foreclosures, drouth and the brief life of the AAA.

It presents the farmer as the ultimate victim in the merchandising of his product and the manipulation of prices through speculation, middleman's profits and decreased markets.

The incidents dealing with the Administration's efforts to help the farmer are for the most part favorable, but at times they are unsparing of the various bureaus.

There was one sharp scene intended to show that the sharecroppers of the South benefited not at all by government subsidy, the checks going to the landowners.

Italy Honors Grower Of New Hybrid Rose At N.Y. Flower Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YOAK, March 18—Eclipse, a new hybrid rose of clear golden-yellow which won a contest in Rome recently, gained additional honors at the twenty-third annual International Flower Show last night, when Dr. J. H. Nicolas of Newark, N. Y., its originator, received a gold medal from the Italian Government in recognition of the flower's rare beauty.

The award was bestowed upon Dr. Nicolas by Gaetano Vecchiotti, Italian Consul General in New York, who described "Eclipse" as one of the most beautiful things he had ever seen.

International honors also went to Samuel A. Salvage of Glen Head, Long Island, who won the gold shield of the Holland Bulb Exporters' Association for the third successive year. He thus came into permanent posession of the trophy. Marshall Field won the shield in 1930 and 1931, and in 1932 and 1933 it went to Mrs. Roswell Eldridge.

J. P. Morgan, winner of four first prizes and two second prizes for his entries, was among the 30,000 persons who crowded into Grand Central Palace to see the flower show yesterday.

"Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt," a golden rose on a long stem, won a first prize among the exhibits, and flowers bearing the names of other figures in national affairs also brought honor to their owners. Among these were "Mrs. Herbert Hoover," a deep crimson rose, and the "President Hoover," a flower of shaded rose and gold.

Mrs. Charles William Brocker was elected president of the Federated Garden Clubs of New York at the annual luncheon meeting at the Roosevelt Hotel, and Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D), of Arizona, was the guest of honor at the annual flower show dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Summer Camp Given New York Girl Scouts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—New York City Girl Scouts are to have a holiday camp near Brewster, opening for an eight weeks' season with the first 200 guests on July 1, it was announced here by Mrs. Herbert Hoover, national president of the organization.

Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, chairman of the board of directors of the national organization, has presented a tract of 58 acres to the Manhattan Council. Mrs. Frederick Edey and Mrs. Walter N. Rothschild have given two out of the seven proposed units for the camp, and Mrs. Richard E. Forrest has donated the infirmary. A sheep, calf, donkey and chickens have been promised to the farm, there is a lake for swimming, and a recreation hall will afford further opportunities for classes and play under shelter.

Mrs. Hoover in a report yesterday to the organization pointed out that there has been a big growth in the number of camps and campers in the past few years, 101,113 girls having attended 984 camps last summer.

'Future Veterans' Topic of Criticism

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 18 (AP)—Members of the Veterans of Future Wars, organized by Princeton University students, were described today as a "bunch of monkeys" by James E. Van Zandt, national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The future veterans organization wants $1000 cash bonuses now "so we can enjoy them while we're young."

DALLAS, Texas, March 18 (AP)—Organization of future war veterans and gold star mothers of future veterans on college campuses last night was termed "an insult to gold star mothers" by Joe E. Murray, former national chaplain of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War.

Mr. Murray said Dallas chapters of his organization and the American Legion will protest to Princeton University authorities.

Texas WPA Critic Loses Job

BEAUMONT, Texas, March 18 (AP)—Don Parker, ousted from managership of the Liberty (Texas) Chamber of Commerce for describing a WPA project as "worthless and useless," stanchly refused to retract his criticism last night.

New York Wins Right to Seize Slum Districts

(Continued from Page 1)

power is a use for the public benefit—a public use—within the law."

The court held that such a use was a public benefit, since "the fundamental purpose of government is to protect health, safety and general welfare of the public."

The menace of the slums in New York City has long been recognized as serious enough to warrant public action, the court held.

"The session laws for nearly 70 years passed are sprinkled with acts applying the taxing power and the police power in attempts to cure and check it," the ruling continues. "The slums still stand; the menace still exists. . . .

Public Benefits and Use

"In a matter of far-reaching public concern, the public is seeking to take the defendant's property and to administer it as part of a project conceived and to be carried out in its own interests and for its own benefit. That is a public benefit and therefore, at least as far as this case is concerned, a public use."

The decision was held by housing authorities throughout the State as "the most important judicial decision in the history of housing legislation."

Langdon W. Post, New York City tenement house commissioner, and chairman of the Housing Authority, declared it formally established the necessary legal basis for government housing and upheld the right of the New York City Housing Authority to condemn land for housing projects.

Of Particular Importance

"The decision definitely holds that the clearance of slums and government construction of low-rent housing is a public purpose," Mr. Post said. "It is particularly important because of the recent action of the Solicitor General of the United States in withdrawing the Government's appeal before the Supreme Court decision in the Louisville case, in which the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals has held that the Government did not have the right to condemn land for low-rent housing.

"If the Housing Authority had lost this case, government housing would have been made practically impossible in this State and housing progress would have been set back many years."

See Decentralization Near

Mr. Post envisaged the time near when the Federal Government would "decentralize the housing program and operate more and more through local housing authorities."

"The way is now clear for carrying out such a policy," he added.

Charles Abrams, legal adviser to the Housing Authority and author of the legislative enactment which set up the authority, also characterized the decision as "the most important event in the fight for slum clearance and low-rental housing" since this campaign began. He said that the Williamsburgh and Harlem housing projects, involving the cost of approximately $18,000,000, and numerous others in New York State, would now proceed "without legal obstruction."

Socialist Mayor Wins in Primaries

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 18 (AP)—Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist Mayor seeking re-election to the office he has held for 20 years, and Sheriff Joseph J. Shinners were nominated yesterday in a city primary election.

Unofficial returns from all 397 precincts today gave:

Hoan 64,964; Shinners, 60,507.

Yesterday's vote for Mayor was 156,817, or more than 15,000 above the 1932 figure.

Hoan, who had the support of a new liberal coalition, and Shinners will continue their fight in the April 7 mayoralty election.

Vote Change Bill Faces Opposition In New York Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 18—Interference by the Assembly with the election laws in New York State will meet determined opposition when the bill by Assemblyman Herbert Brownell (R), of Manhattan, reaches the Senate, it was indicated here today. The measure, providing for automatic recanvass of election returns in the five boroughs of New York within 30 days after a poll, was passed by the lower House last night by a vote of 79 to 65, with the Democrats solidly in opposition.

Attempts by Assemblyman Irwin Steingut (D), of Brooklyn, to amend the measure to make it statewide were defeated although five Erie County Republicans voted with the Democrats on this amendment.

The measure was seen by the Democrats as a gesture against their party organization down-state. They denied it was an economic measure, as the Republicans contended it was.

Mr. Brownell declared there was an urgent need for a complete recanvass of the New York City vote after each election. "Because some candidate always comes forward with charges that he was counted out, we need a recanvass in New York City to make certain of honest elections."

Mr. Steingut denied there was a necessity for such a measure and declared it would increase the cost of elections in New York City by many thousands of dollars. This, in turn, was denied by Mr. Brownell, who recalled that the recount in the mayoralty election in which Joseph V. McKee was defeated and Fiorello H. LaGuardia elected, cost only $5000.

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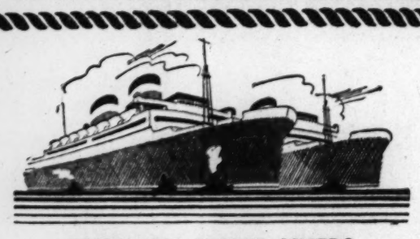

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

zone, this time on both the Franco-German and Belgo-German frontiers.

The Council's immediate business is to pass on the Franco-Belgian resolution asking that Germany be formally indicted as a violator of the Locarno Treaty. France still persists in demanding that the World Court pass judgment on Germany's coup after the Council has acted.

A Compromise

Great Britain's plan was obviously designed to placate the intransigence of France and at the same time receive the indorsement of Germany, which will seat its delegation tomorrow in the Council proceedings.

To placate France, England is understood to have offered a reaffirmation of its obligations under the Locarno Pact.

Nationalism rears its head in France and causes some apprehension as to whether France could be induced to yield to the extent of demilitarizing its own frontiers after having talked so boldly of punitive measures.

Germany likewise is somewhat ensnared in its immoderate declarations. Having militantly proclaimed that nothing could budge the German troops from the Rhineland, Hitler might find it difficult to accept England's new demilitarization plan.

There is a disposition, however, to be hopeful that mutual concessions will circumvent present obstacles. England is in an excessively strong position in its mediation efforts. Its backing is of vital importance to both Germany and France.

London dispatch on conference: Page 1.

Strikes—Reinstatement Holds Over in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York—Hugh S. Robertson, appointed to arbitrate the tag-end of the building service strike, decided he needed help. He called in Mayor LaGuardia, who is now on the job to mop up differences over the alleged refusal of realty owners to reinstate some 1826 of the strikers. This issue is all that seems to stand in the way of a three-year agreement between the parties in the strike.

Relief—President Asks for $1,500,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—President Roosevelt asked for $1,500,000,000 to care for the needy during the fiscal year of 1937. This long-awaited relief estimate is now turned over to Congress. If it emerges substantially as presented, relief expenditures will have dropped like a plummet from the $3,500,000,000 spent in the current year. It is well under the approximate $2,300,000,000 asked by 100 American mayors. It is more, however, than many hoped the Federal Government would spend. "Not more than $1,000,000,000" had become something of the slogan of the retrenchers.

The President put maintenance of relief expenditures at the $1,500,000,000 mark bluntly up to business's willingness to re-employ men in normal enterprise. He told business men they might collaborate in hour and wage agreements. He succinctly warned them that this collaboration would have to wedge in between the Scylla of the NRA decision and Charybdis of the antitrust laws. Within the narrow channels left them, the President expressed hope that they might work out accords. He promised business as much co-operation as the courts would permit.

Patronage—Ordered Out of WPA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—"No person shall be employed or discharged on the ground of his support or non-support of any political organization."

This was the command issued by Harry L. Hopkins, works administrator, to all state WPA directors.

Observers see in this action an effort by the Administration to erect a windbreak against a mounting storm of criticism following charges of patronage abuses in West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Patronage, the ancient political device by which in-power parties seek to secure themselves, may become a Frankenstein, the New Deal is, perhaps, concluding.

Broom wielded on spoils system: Page 1.

Spain—Violence on the Wane

Madrid—The Azaña Government announced that violence was on the wane. The explosive reactions to the Leftist victory have resulted in 10 fatalities, the Associated Press reported. The Government started exerting itself to end violence and incendiarism when the army served it with an ultimatum to end disorders or move over and permit the army to take charge. Leftists and Rightists have been fighting each other sporadically since the Feb. 16 election.

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Spadework Begun By Roosevelt For Peace Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—Diligent diplomatic work is under way to prepare the agenda for President Roosevelt's Inter-American Conference, which all the interested governments have indicated their eagerness to attend.

From each Central and South American country except Paraguay has come a formal letter of acceptance, President Roosevelt announced last night, and the letter of invitation to Paraguay only went this week because Colonel Franco's government was only latterly recognized. But the new Paraguayan authorities have announced they would be glad to participate in the conference.

Date Set For Late Summer

The Argentine Government announces its pleasure in inviting the conference to Buenos Aires, after the American President had indicated that would be the preferable capital. If the necessary preparatory diplomatic work gets done in time, the meeting will be held in late summer. A small but distinguished American delegation is expected to be appointed, with particular emphasis on citizens of eminence as against career diplomatists.

A White House statement issued last night said:

"All of the replies received have expressed the full and cordial approbation of the President's suggestions and the desire of the American republics to co-operate enthusiastically in order to assure the successful achievement of the purposes indicated by the President in his recent letter. The majority of the letters received were written within 48 hours after the receipt of the President's letter.

Suggestions Advanced

"Many of the letters contain specific suggestions as to the program which should be undertaken in the proposed conference, and some of the governments have informed us that more detailed suggestions as to the agenda would be communicated shortly through diplomatic channels.

"All of the governments have expressed their accord with the President's suggestion that the conference be called to convene in Buenos Aires, and the President of Argentina, in his reply, has said:

Buenos Aires Offered

"'I take pleasure in offering Buenos Aires as the seat of the proposed conference, accepting the suggestion which Your Excellency formulated of holding the conference in its midst. I esteem it as a great honor, for which I am deeply grateful.'

"During the next weeks, there will be continuing communications between this Government and the governments of the American republics with a view to obtaining unanimous agreement on the program and agenda for the conference. Until it can be ascertained how long this preparatory period will take, no date can be fixed for the conference."

Venizelos Played Commanding Role

(Continued from Page 1)

motives. Like all men of strong views and of action, Venizelos never left a negative impress on circles in which he moved.

Champion of Democracy

To Royalists his name came to mean all that is stubborn and treacherous. To Republicans he became variously an idol, hero, champion, unwise compromiser, unconstitutional dictator or worse.

To pacifists he appeared too ready to employ force; and to militarists, too open to pacifism. His foreign policies evoked intense reactions in Greece, from admiration to bitter hostility.

While monarchy still ruled his own country and most of Europe, Venizelos remarked on the occasion of making an important decision before Greece entered the World War, that ". . . and it is unthinkable to me that an autocracy, however perfect, should win a lasting victory over democracy."

His lifelong devotion to popular government was fed by boyhood dislike for the last stages of Ottoman despotism in his native Crete. At that time Crete was separated from Greece, which, since 1830, had been independent of the Ottoman Empire. Greece itself was still insignificant compared to the Greece which was to emerge from the World War under the diplomacy of Venizelos.

Recognized as Genius

The young Cretan patriot grew up in an atmosphere of political discontent and revolt. His education was completed with the Doctorate of Laws at Athens, and he returned to practice in Canea, Crete. That was in 1887. While continuing in the law to 1895, he extended his political influence, having shown a flair for public affairs that was early recognized as genius.

With the Cretan insurrection of 1897, which resulted in the grant of local autonomy to the island under a nominal Ottoman suzerainty, Venizelos first made his abilities known to European statesmen. The powers were still engaged in their favorite diplomatic pastime of dictating the destinies of the Near East, not to mention areas more remote from the Ægean.

Cretan patriots desired to join the island to Greece, but the Powers limited their concessions to proclaiming Cretan autonomy in local affairs, December, 1897. Venizelos protested, and by 1905 he headed a revolt that declared the union of Crete with Greece. The Cretan Assembly assented, but the Powers again intervened. This time they conceded that the King of Greece might appoint a high commissioner for Crete.

The abilities of Venizelos rapidly won recognition, and in 1910 he was called to Athens when a Military League threatened the existence of constitutional government. After negotiating a settlement, he became premier for the first time.

How different that first lease of power was to be from his later terms as Premier! In the relatively short period of peace before the Balkan wars broke out in 1912, the Venizelist ministry achieved important reforms, including revision of the criminal law.

Then began the series of international complications on Greece's doorstep in the Balkans, that were to plunge the world into war. Venizelos had to make decisions that would mean success or failure for his dream of a united, democratic Greece. From the first, he displayed a clarity of analysis and forcefulness of decision that brought Greece into the war on the side of the Allies, and out of the war with greatly enlarged territory and prestige.

From the beginning of the war, Venizelos held to a policy of supporting Serbia and the Allies. This policy led eventually to a break with the King, whose abdication was forced by the Allies after Venizelos had set up another Government at Saloniki. Recalled to power, Venizelos at once joined the Allies, June 29, 1917. Greek arms played a decisive role in the East, as American arms did in Europe, although both came in late.

Translates Thucydides

Triumphant at Versailles, Venizelos returned to periods of defeat as well as success. He shaped the Republic which followed the monarchy after its abolition in 1923.

The following year he suffered political defeats, and in 1926 announced his permanent retirement from public affairs. In private life he occupied himself translating Thucydides into modern Greek.

But three more premierships awaited him, July, 1928, to May, 1932; June to November, 1932, and January to March 1933.

His final act on the Greek stage was to take part in the antiroyalist revolt of March, 1935, from which he fled into exile at Paris. But today the exile is no more, and the restored monarchy in Greece is actually advancing his republican dreams.

This Press Made History

First Used in Oregon 90 Years Ago

University of Oregon Journalism Students Run Off an Edition on the Press That Printed the Oregon Spectator. Left to Right—Dorothy Edlefsen, Wayne Harbert, Dean E. W. Allen of School of Journalism, and Marian Lucas

Press That Printed First Paper in West Is Again Operated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore. — The historic Washington hand press, which printed the first newspaper west of the Rocky Mountains, is once more completely equipped to publish a full-size paper, Eric W. Allen, dean of the school of journalism, University of Oregon, has announced.

A regulation size brayer with which to ink forms, missing since 1922, has been presented to the journalism school by W. H. Brandes, manager of the California Ink Company of Portland. Mr. Brandes learned the original inking device was destroyed when the school of journalism burned in July, 1922.

The press was presented to the school in 1915 by Harrison Kincaid and his son, Webster, who, in 1864, had brought it to Eugene by boat up the Willamette to print a weekly, the Oregon State Journal.

The Washington hand press was bought from R. Hoe & Co., New York City, in 1845, in answer to a popular demand for a newspaper. The long journey from the East was made around Cape Horn. In 1846, the press, type and paper for a weekly newspaper arrived in Oregon City and on Feb. 5, the Spectator, the first paper west of the Rockies, was published.

Alien Land Statute Upheld in Arizona

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 18 (AP)—Arizona's alien land law—used in an effort to halt Japanese farming in the fertile Salt River Valley—has been held constitutional by the State Supreme Court. The opinion warned violators the statute "has real teeth in it."

The court, however, dismissed restraining orders issued by the Maricopa County Superior Court to halt five Japanese from cultivating valley land. The dismissal was ordered on the grounds neither "the evidence nor the findings of fact" support the judgment.

The decision was written in the appeal of N. Takiguchi and applied equally to the cases of four other Japanese. The Japanese were convicted in September, 1934, and enjoined from cultivating their lands on the grounds they were ineligible aliens.

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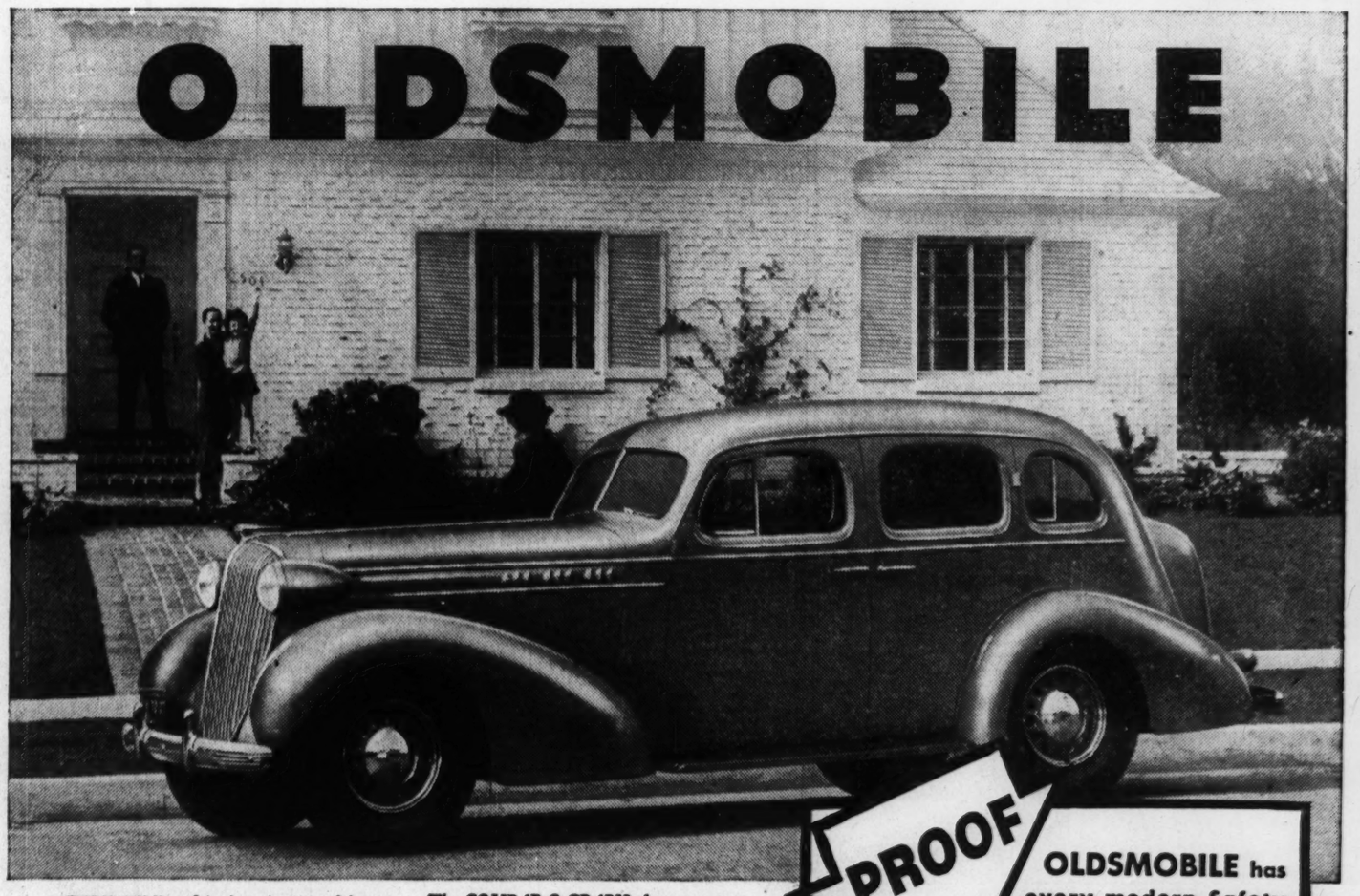

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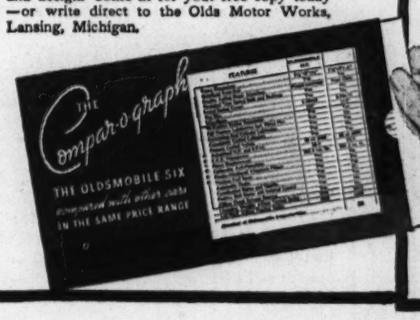

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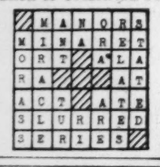

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Japan Quietly Takes Over Control in North China

Administrative bonds between northern provinces and Nanking Government being cut one after the other; Yin Ju-keng's autonomous regime just outside Peiping instance of methods promoted from Tokyo.

By H. J. Timperley
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—Although at present Japanese troops are no more prominent in the streets of Peiping than United States Marines, the Japanese army has made a good deal of quiet progress during the past two or three months in the direction of bringing about a severance of the administrative bonds uniting North China to the central government.

The manner in which this has been achieved recalls the sage counsel given by Iyeyasu Tokygawa to his followers:

"The right use of the sword is that it should subdue barbarians while lying gleaming in the scabbard. . . . Similarly the right use of military power is that it should conquer the enemy while concealed in the breast. To take the field with an army is to be wanting in real knowledge."

Japan Gets Control

No Japanese army has taken the field against North China, but just as effectively is Japanese control being established. The withdrawal of the central government troops and the dissolution of the Peiping Political Council under Japanese pressure last summer created an administrative vacuum which Maj.-Gen. Kenji Doihara, principal instrument of the Kwantung Army's forward policy, sought to fill by organizing a five-province federation embracing Hopei, Shansi, Shantung, Suiyuan and Chahar.

Still working toward this major objective, General Doihara has had to rest content meanwhile with minor achievements, most spectacular of which has been the setting up of an autonomous administration by Yin Ju-keng at Tungchow within an hour's ride by automobile from Peiping. This development was viewed with considerable alarm by the Nanking authorities and, lest worse befall, the central government hurriedly sanctioned the inauguration of an administrative organ known as Hopei and Chahar Political Council, with Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, Governor of Hopei, as chairman.

Sung Still Free

Immediately the council had been inaugurated the central government instructed Sung to arrest Yin and to abolish his administration, but nothing was done and Yin continues to go in and out of Peiping as he pleases. He also is in the habit of receiving visits from prominent Japanese and Manchoukuo officials, among those who have so honored the new regime being Chuichi Ohashi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Manchoukuo Government. This strange state of affairs will seem less anomalous when it is explained that Yin has a Japanese wife and is reported to be connected by marriage with a high-placed Japanese military officer. The local Chinese authorities do not dare to touch him.

With Japanese military backing Yin has applied himself to the task of tightening control over the so-called demilitarized zone, which comprises about one-fourth of Hopei Province lying northward of the Great Wall and spreads over an area of about 10,000 square miles. Here Japanese officers are helping to build up an efficient defense force estimated to total about 15,000 and Japanese civilian advisers have been allotted to each of the 22 counties.

In order to round out his administration, Yin has occupied Tangku at the mouth of the Hai River, thereby bringing the boundary of his territory to a point within 2 miles of Tientsin.

Want Further Extension

The Japanese authorities are continuing to press Sung Cheh-yuan to follow Yin's example by seizing autonomous powers in the name of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council and already, under this stimulus, some headway has been made toward the complete financial and administrative independence upon which the Japanese are insisting. Sung is being urged to take over the Tientsin customs revenues, which amount to about (U.S.) $15,000,000 annually and represent roughly one sixth of the total collection for China.

A proportion of these funds has been earmarked for Yin Ju-keng's administration and similar steps have been taken in respect of the Salt Gabelle revenues, virtually the whole of which continue to be retained in the North, and the earnings of the Peiping-Mukden railroad which crosses Yin's territory.

Japanese nominees—or at least nominees favored by the Japanese military—have displaced the Nanking-appointed heads of the Peiping-Mukden and Peiping-Suiyuan railway administrations. The new head of the latter is half Japanese and for several months past has acted as middle man in the negotiations between General Doihara and Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan.

Misgivings as to Sung

Sung, regarding whose attitude the Japanese confess to some misgivings, is believed to be doing his best to avoid complete capitulation but his position is a difficult one. Nanking has long ago abandoned North China as militarily untenable territory, and Sung feels he can expect no effective backing from that quarter. Hence he finds himself driven to make the best terms he can with the Japanese both for Nanking and for his largely personal army of 50,000 men.

Sung hopes to persuade the Japanese to agree to the absorption of Yin Ju-keng's régime under his own administration in the hope of recovering the demilitarized zone as Chinese territory, but General Doihara has not so far risen to this bait. On the contrary, he is believed to be insisting that if any absorbing is to be done it is to be the Tungchow régime that will do it. The Kwantung Army's chief agent has made it clear that no merging of the two régimes will be countenanced until the Hopei-Chahar Council has been brought into line, from an autonomous standpoint, with the Tungchow régime.

Tokyo's Conditions

Stiff terms have been laid down by the Japanese for the abolition of the Tungchow regime and its amalgamation with the Hopei-Chahar Council. These are believed to include:

Issue of a local paper currency by the joint administration and the circulation in North China of Japanese and Manchoukuo currency.

Complete removal from Nanking's control of the railways in Hopei and Chahar and of national revenues such as the customs, salt gabelle, posts and telegraphs.

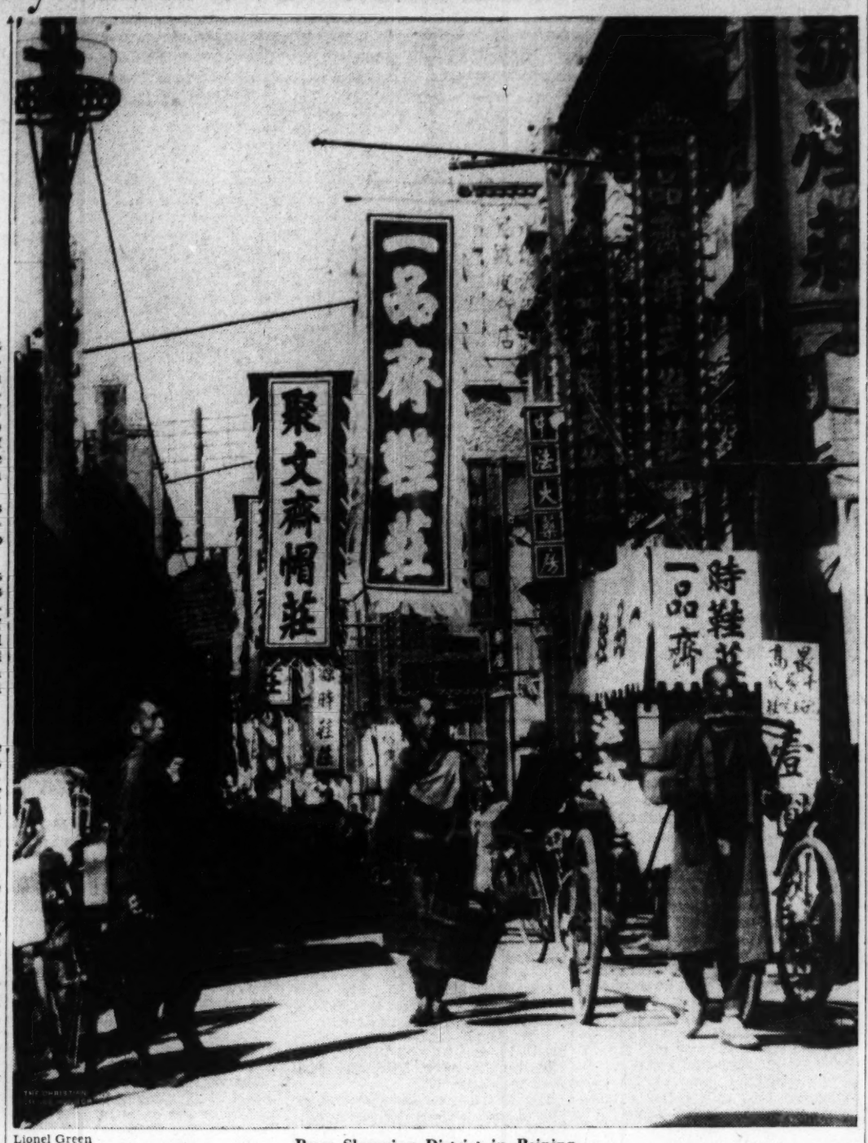
Full restoration of trade and communications between North China and Manchoukuo.

Conclusion of a formal agreement for military co-operation with the forces of Manchoukuo and Japan against Communism (which is generally taken to mean an offensive alliance against Soviet Russia).

Employment of Japanese advisers and extension of the autonomous area to include Shantung, Shansi, Suiyuan and Chahar provinces.

These constitute Japan's present objectives in North China. There is little doubt in the minds of close observers here that the next few months will see the whole program well on the way to realization.

(This is the last of two special articles by the Monitor's special Peiping correspondent on China's critical outlook.)



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A Man in the News

Joachim von Ribbentrop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Before the outbreak of the Rhineland issue Germany had scored one outstanding success in the realm of foreign policy since the establishment of the Third Reich. It is associated with the name of an "amateur diplomat" rather than with that of a career man. The Anglo-German naval agreement of June 18, 1935, is inseparably linked up with Joachim von Ribbentrop, who led the German delegation as Adolf Hitler's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

Such a choice constituted a revolution in this country's foreign political methods. No one could have imagined, for example, 10 years ago that any other person than Gustav Streseman, the then Foreign Minister, and his ambassadors and lieutenants in the Wilhelmstrasse would carry through the Locarno Treaty, on Germany's behalf. But for the recent discussions quite other than the ordinary diplomatic channels were used. National Socialism in this, as in many other spheres, has chosen its own men to work in their own way.

Shift of Responsibility

At least two departments, the Foreign Office and the foreign political department of the National Socialist Party (led by Dr. Alfred Rosenberg), have been busy on their own lines seeking success in foreign policy.

In addition, there might be mentioned the semiofficial activities of the German Ex-Service Men's Association for establishing contacts with similar organizations in France and England—activities which a few years ago would have been considered infringements upon the sacred territory of the permanent diplomats.

To this sphere of "semi-official" operations, the work of Herr von Ribbentrop also belonged for many months. He made private visits to Paris and London, and sought to establish contacts for Herr Hitler long before he came out into the open as Germany's Ambassador-at-Large. Herr von Ribbentrop works quietly but effectively. His name and significance were hardly known to the majority of his fellow-countrymen before the recent London agreement.

If one seeks him out in the Wilhelmstrasse, today, it is not to the Foreign Office that one has to go, but to the headquarters of the "Verbindungsstab," the department which connects "Der Führer" directly with foreign affairs as intimately as does the regular diplomatic service.

Trained for Business

Herr von Ribbentrop's early training was for business rather than for professional diplomacy. Instead of rising from Third Secretary to Minister and to higher diplomatic rank with the passing of the years, he has been schooled in the realm of practical experience.

He is a native of Wesel, on the Rhine, the son of a former army officer. His family is Protestant. After studying in Metz, and later in Switzerland, France and England, he entered business. In 1914, he was in Canada, but returned home just before the outbreak of war. He held a commission in the Twelfth Hussars and during 1918-19 was adjutant to the officer in command at the War Office. In 1920, he left the army to return to business once more.

Alliance With Hitler

Herr von Ribbentrop was never active in Germany's internal politics, in the early postwar years and did not sit in the Reichstag until very recently. How then did he come into contact with Herr Hitler and why does the latter place such trust in him?

The answer to these questions is to be found in the part he played in the days before National Socialism came to power. Herr von Ribbentrop was the intermediary between Herr Hitler and Herr Franz von Papen, former Chancellor and now German Ambassador in Vienna. Such is the explanation given in official circles here.

Won Industry's Help

Very little has hitherto been made known about the underground negotiations between the German Nationalists and the National Socialists in the fall of 1932 and early 1933—that is a chapter in modern German history yet to be written!

But what is clear is that any aid from big industry and the "ruling classes" must have been very helpful to Herr Hitler's party in those critical days.

This help Herr von Ribbentrop succeeded in obtaining, according to general reports. Not only his own personality but also his marriage with a daughter of the well-known family of Henckell, of Wiesbaden, long associated with the German wine trade, must have stood him in good stead here.

Friends pay Herr von Ribbentrop the compliment of being a "born diplomat," due to his social qualifications and an excellent command of English and French.

Fosters Co-operation Abroad

Such accomplishments, broad experience and service to the party before it came to power naturally marked him out as a man whom the Führer would use for higher things.

What is to be the next development in his career? Many Germans confidently believe that the time is not far distant when Herr Hitler will become his own Foreign Minister and Herr von Ribbentrop will act as his Secretary of State. But the decision in such matters rests with Herr Hitler alone.

What is, however, sure is that the man who has worked so hard to establish good understanding between his own country and France and England will continue to do so because he believes in such co-operation as the basic step to European peace and prosperity. E. W.

Munitions Factory in Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The national arms factory is now in a position to manufacture all the arms required by Mexican forces. One thousand machine guns invented by Rafael Mendoza were recently displayed in 1935. During the present year a large number of revolvers, Obregon type, will be made as well as machine guns for army airplanes.

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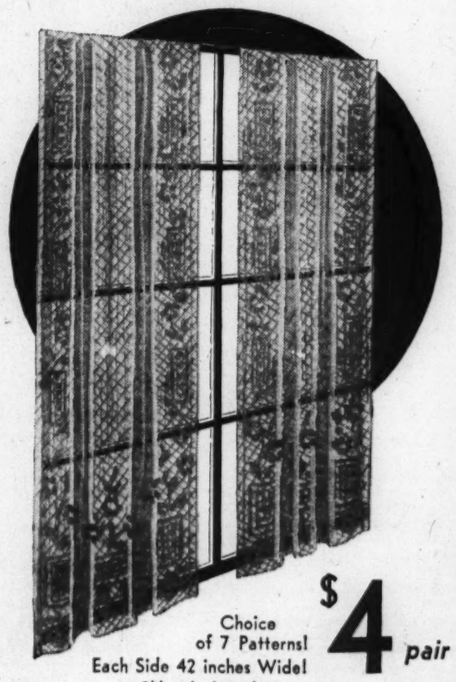

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British Search For New Peace On Firm Basis

(Continued from Page 1)

guarantory of the security of western Europe."

The Italian Ambassador appealed for a united Europe and said "co-operation with Germany as a great power is necessary for peace."

He added that Europe "finds itself in a situation which the gloomiest pessimist would not have dared to foresee. It is possible we are at last at a decisive turning point in our history."

One feature of the British plan is for a demilitarized zone, patrolled by an international police force, pending final negotiation of a new security agreement for western Europe. It is understood, however, that the idea did not find any favorable response from the French side and for the moment, at any rate, it is held in abeyance.

Britain Reaffirms Locarno

Meanwhile, it is reliably stated that Britain has agreed to reaffirm her obligations of assistance to France and Belgium, under the Locarno and is, if necessary, even prepared to send a small contingent of British troops as a proof of her intentions. The French Foreign Minister, Pierre Etienne Flandin, has been holding out for immediate consultations between British, French and Belgian general staffs to prepare a definite plan of campaign in case German troops should show signs of crossing the frontier. The British, however, are unwilling that such consultations be held until events show them to be necessary.

Reich's Objections

While Germany is expected to agree to the British plan for an international police force, it is generally supposed she will strongly demur to the Locarno Four's proposals for demilitarization.

As at present envisaged, these make the famous Maginot line the boundary of the zone on the French side—that is to say, from three to twelve miles from the actual frontier. Germany, however, will be asked voluntarily to abstain from building fortifications west of the Rhine.

Eyes Look West Only

The Locarno Four have confined themselves solely so far to that part of the Hitler proposals which refer to the West. They are understood to hold that they are not competent to discuss nonaggression pacts in the East and they have apparently not yet reached the stage of agreeing to recommend Germany's return to the League, though it is presumed that if the delicate negotiations now about to begin are successful Germany's ultimate readmission to the League is certain. But it is evident that there is a general desire to leave this question till the last—with the intention as Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, U. S. S. R. delegate, declared yesterday of ensuring that there shall be first established some definite plan which will make treaty-breaking unprofitable for the future.

Economic Aid as Bait

Meanwhile it is inferred from the fact that a German economic expert is accompanying the Reich's envoy, Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop to London that the bait of much-needed economic assistance is held out to help Germany swallow some of the less palatable parts of the London program.

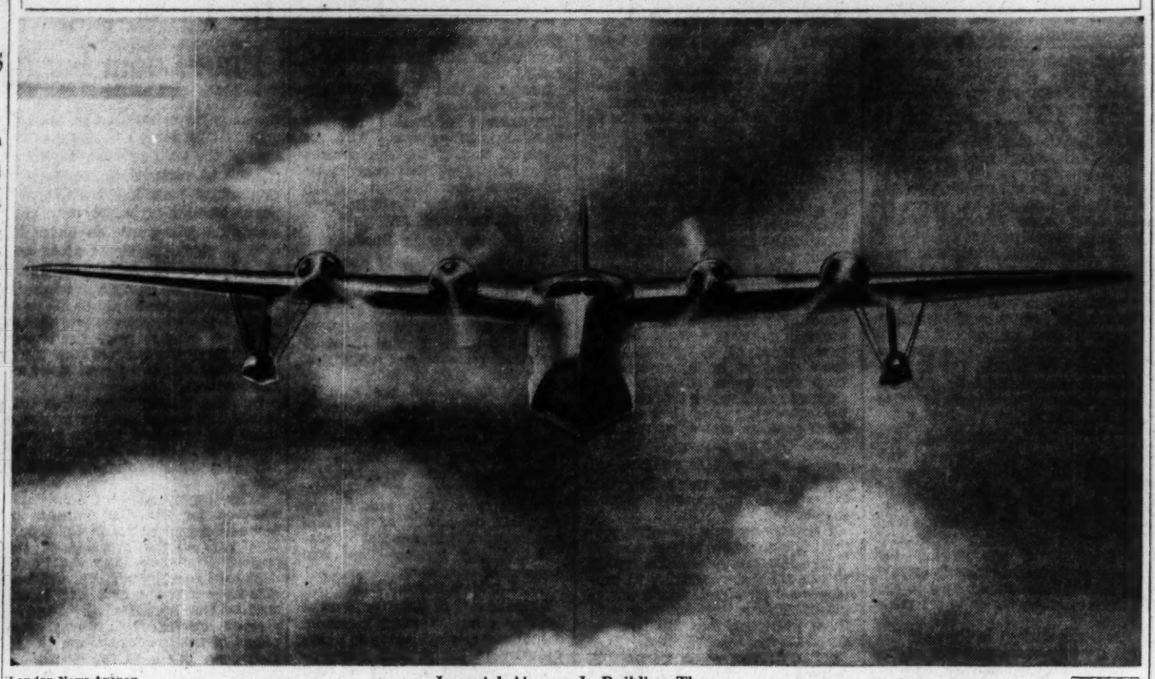
Here then is the outline of the European peace plan which is generally evolving. It is admitted that there is still a long way to go before an agreement is reached. Serious difficulties still remain to be surmounted. But the alternative to a successful outcome is so serious that it is now generally accepted that an agreement is the only practicable way out.

Baldwin Supporters Hold Caucus

Overwhelming evidence of the crystallization of British public opinion in favor of sympathetic consideration of Germany's case has been afforded by the House of Commons meeting of 200 influential representatives of all the political groups which support Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin's Government.

Only a noncommittal report of this meeting, which took place last night, has been allowed to appear. This report says little more than that "all speakers laid stress on the importance of restraint in dealing with the present crisis." But the Monitor understands the proceedings went a great deal further in showing almost entire unanimity for the view that Germany's breach of its treaty engagements, serious as it may have been, cannot be regarded apart from the fact that other Locarno powers also have been to blame and that their task now is not to recriminate but solely to secure a friendly settlement based upon conditions more equitable than those which have been infringed and more capable therefore of being permanently maintained.

How an Artist Sees New Air Monsters



London News Agency

Imperial Airways Is Building Them

Big Flying Boats Weighing 17 Tons Each Are to Ply the Empire Air Route in the Near Future. The First Ten Are Now Being Constructed at Rochester, Eng.

Reich Puts Its Faith In England as 'Broker'; Envoy Close to Hitler

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 18 — Germany's faith in England's desire to act fairly and squarely as an honest broker as well as the fact that the only alternative facing Germany is complete isolation in Europe played their part in winning over Germany to attend the League Council's session.

Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's special ambassador, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and his suite, left for London in a special fleet of airplanes today.

New Pacts of Less Importance

The acceptance of the Council's invitation was also naturally made easier by the fact that the powers acceded to Germany's demand for equal status during the coming discussions. The question of fixing the terms for discussion of Herr Hitler's pact proposals is regarded as not so important as the fact that the British Government has acknowledged the fundamental necessity of dealing with these proposals and has solemnly pledged itself to urge that negotiations regarding them be started "in due course."

Ribbentrop's Appointment

The appointment of Herr von Ribbentrop to represent Germany, it is understood in reliable quarters here, is not merely an expression of Herr Hitler's absolute confidence in him but also meets the wishes of the British Government, which is said to have urged that only some one intimately acquainted with the inner developments in Berlin and who is entirely in the Führer's confidence should represent the Third Reich in London.

Three Offices Seek Control

In this connection, observers here point out that Germany today has at least three departments which have long been seeking to get control of foreign policy, namely:

1. The Foreign Office proper;
2. The foreign political section of the National Socialist Party, associated with the name of Dr. Alfred Rosenberg;
3. The "Verbindungsstab," that is the staff which is the link between Herr Hitler's chancellery and the outside world, of which Joachim von Ribbentrop is head.

Envoy Close to Führer

The events of the past month are held clearly to indicate that Herr von Ribbentrop's department has had the greatest influence with Adolf Hitler. During all the discussions and negotiations before and during and after the Rhineland militarization no one has been oftener in touch with or closer to Herr Hitler than Herr von Ribbentrop.

Herr von Ribbentrop, not the diplomats, was really responsible for the Anglo-German Naval Treaty last summer and the Press here expresses the hope that though the difficulties in the coming London discussions are far greater than then had to be faced, Herr von Ribbentrop will bring back peace with honor for the whole of Europe.

Meanwhile, every possible effort is being made here to prevent publication of parts of speeches during the present election which might give offense abroad. In fact even Herr Hitler's own speeches have suffered considerable curtailment so that the Government cannot later be accused for what has appeared in black-and-white. Specially played down are the remarks like those of Gauleiter (Governor) Joseph Wagner at the last Munich meeting in which he states "We have not broken any treaties. If we have we deny to others the right to condemn us. What Hitler declares to be right is and will remain right for all time. What Hitler did on March 7 benefited the German people. . . . Anything that benefits the German people is right: anything that harms the German people is wrong."

Big Flying Boats Being Built For Imperial Airways

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Good headway is being made with the fleet of new big flying boats for the Imperial Airways services. The first ten of these are taking shape in the building hangars of Messrs. Short Brothers at Rochester, and eventually there are to be 29 of them.

Weighing 17 tons each, of which from 3½ to 5 tons will be available as pay load, these flying boats have a wing span of 114 feet. The plans provide for two decks, the upper one for the crew, navigation rooms, and engineers, and the lower one for passengers. There will be accommodations for 16 passengers.

With a smaller pay load and more fuel the range can be increased up to 1500 miles. Flying both by day and night at a speed of nearly 200 m. p. h it is calculated that a good many days will be saved on the journey to South Africa.

£5,774,538 Paid To British Workers In Compensation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Substantial compensation is now paid to any worker in Britain who gets injured in the course of his or her employment.

A government report just issued shows that the sum of £5,774,538 was paid as compensation to industrial workers in Britain who were injured during the year 1934. The corresponding figure in 1933 was £5,404,921. Those to whom most compensation goes are coal miners whose work is more perilous than that of any other industry.

Evidence given before a royal commission now sitting here to inquire into safety arrangements for collieries shows that, on the average, one coal miner out of every five in employment gets injured annually to the extent of losing at least three days' wages.

This commission held a public session here recently at which Lord Rockley presided. One of the witnesses was Sir Alfred Faulkner, Under Secretary for Mines, who said the British system placed responsibility for the safety of the miners upon the mine management. A government inspector conducted a prosecution in the courts if any precaution required by law was omitted.

Why the Border Patrol

Border patrol inspectors of the San Antonio, Texas, district made 360 arrests, seized 74 automobiles and 31 boats with contraband, took 357 animals and 5884 quarts of liquors after illegal crossings in 1935.

Humble Trolleys Told To Curb High Speeds

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The idea that street cars can speed with impunity because they run on "private rights-of-way" received a jolt yesterday from Traffic Judge John P. McMahon.

Assessing a $10 fine against Slater F. Elkins, motorman, charged with driving 34 miles an hour, the judge declared speeding street cars encouraged traffic violations generally.

Sun Shines Hot in the Cold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18 — The sun shines hottest on high mountain peaks where explorers shiver with intense cold.

Researchers measuring the amount of solar radiation from the summit of Mt. Aunconquilcha in Chile, a peak nearly four miles above sea level, find the intensity of the rays nearly one sixth again what they are in the lowlands. Delicate radiation-measuring devices were carried to the crest by C. P. Butler sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution of Washington. There he obtained readings intermediate between those obtained at sea level and those secured on record balloon flights.

The instruments were set up on a cake of ice, and, although the results were expected, it seemed a little incongruous to be suffering from the cold and at the same time measuring solar intensity far greater than that which was recorded in the hot desert, far below.

"The results of the instrumental data," says Butler, "were not apparent to the senses. At the mine (a sulphur mine on the mountain top) even during the middle of the day the temperature hardly rose above freezing, even though Aunconquilcha is nearly 200 miles north of the tropic of Capricorn. We all wore heavy clothing, stocking caps, mittens and heavy shoes. Despite the cold, one burned severely in a few hours without the protection of a sunshade. The men who worked in the mine were burned almost black. Although the data show that the amount of solar radiation here is greater than ever experienced at sea level, the only way this could be felt was in a hot feeling about the nose, cheeks and neck."

Two thousand feet below was the mining camp which is said to be the highest permanent human settlement in the world. Actually, however, persons seldom live there more than a few weeks at a time.

Village Clings to Trolley

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., March 18 (AP) — The original "Toonerville Trolley," inspiration of Fontaine Fox, cartoonist, will stay on its tracks, if the votes of the village's residents mean anything. They voted 549 to 156 to keep the trolley instead of changing to buses. Now the village trustees must decide whether the trolley line which connects Pelham Manor with the railroad station on its two-mile, single track trip shall continue.

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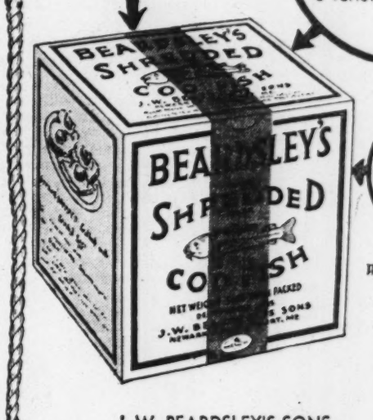

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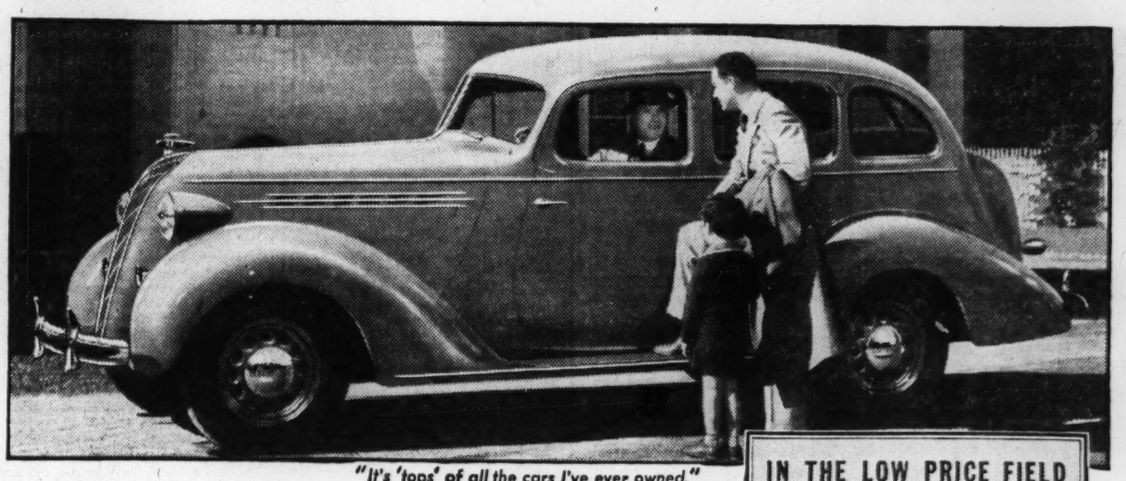

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Royal Welcome Is Awaiting Radio City's Millionth Visitor

Radio Comment

Radio City has an impressive celebration lined up for its millionth visitor even though it doesn't know yet who he will be. According to Gordon H. Mills, manager of the National Broadcasting Company's guest tour division, the millionth visitor should arrive at Radio City somewhere around March 23.

The fortunate recipient of the millionth tag, one of which is given to each visitor to Radio City, one of New York's most popular sight seeing spots, will have Radio City figuratively "dumped in his lap." Nothing will be "too good" for the millionth visitor to Radio City.

Milton Cross, NBC announcer is chairman of a committee that has arranged an elaborate reception and entertainment to the fortunate millionth tag holder. Mr. Cross has named a committee consisting of Fred Allen, Jack Benny, Ray Knight, Irene Rich and Lucy Monroe. He has arranged to have "One Million" meet Lenox R. Lohr, president of the NBC, other officials and a host of radio stars.

"One Million" will be presented with a RCA-Victor radio. He will be admitted to every place of entertainment in Radio City, the Center Theater, the wings of the Music Hall stage, the observation roof of the RCA Building and numerous radio programs while they are being radiocast. He will be dined in the Rainbow Grill, featured in his own radio program and be quartered in a New York hotel during his stay.

Radio Fills Gap

One visualizes isolation as perhaps involving a long trek out of darkest Africa or a civilization-seeking journey from the dense South American jungle. Yet North America has a spot so isolated that it took a letter 115 days to go from the sender to the recipient. But shortwave radio station W2XAF, Schenectady, N. Y., bridges the gap in a matter of micro-seconds.

The spot is Kanaaupscon in northwestern Quebec, a few miles south of the 55th parallel of latitude, about 200 miles inland from the east coast of James Bay. The writer was J. H. Brown, a fur trading post operator, who wrote to Schenectady, N. Y., reporting reception of the Army-Notre Dame football game last fall.

"Radio," Mr. Brown said, "is the only way I have of getting news. There is no other connection with the outside, no planes, no roads, no trains. A reply to Mr. Brown's letter, dated Nov. 16, will not reach him until July. He says he does not mind being isolated "as long as my batteries hold out."

Shortwave Programs

The following shortwave programs have been selected from domestic and worldwide programs. All times are eastern standard:

Sunday, March 22

Oslo—1:30 p. m.—Lecture. LKJ-1, Jeloy, 31.4m, 9.57meg.
New York—3 p. m.—New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra. W3XAU, Philadelphia, 31.2m, 9.50meg. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg., and CJRX, 25.6m, 11.76meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Events in Soviet Union during the week. RNE, 50m, 6meg.
Boston — 4:15 p. m.—Christian Science studio program. W1XAL, 25m, 11.79meg.
Montreal—6 p. m.—"And It Came to Pass": Dramatization of the story of Ishmael. CRCX, 49.3m, 6.09meg. Also CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.8m, 6.15meg., and CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg
Paris—6:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. FYA, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Special program to the United States. PHI, 25.5m, 11.73meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—The finest German male choruses. DJC, 98.8m, 6.02meg.
Toronto—9 p. m.—"Forgotten Footsteps": dramatization, "Babylonian Multiplication Tables," based on exhibit in Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology. CRCX, 49.3m, 6.09meg. Also CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.8m, 6.15meg., and CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Vera Cruz—11:30 p. m.—Special broadcast dedicated to Canadian DX Relay League of Goderich, Ont., Canada. XEFT, 49m, 6.12meg.

Monday, March 23

Eindhoven, Netherlands—10 a. m.—Music of The Nethlerlands. PHI, 25.5m., 11.73meg.
Toyko—4 p. m.—The Nihon-bashi (Bridge of Japan) from which all distances are measured (Descriptive). JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m., 10.74meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—A Soviet artist tells how he is permitted to work and how he sells his pictures. RNE, 50m., 6meg.
Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25m., 11.79meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; opera, Royal Opera House, Rome; talk, Marshal De Bono on "Our Advance in Abyssinia and the Ethiopian Populations." 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63meg.
Washington—6:15 p. m.— United States Army Band. W9XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m., 15.21meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Wings over Westralia: radio play on German non-stop flight from Germany to Australia (in English). DJC, 98.8m., 6.02meg.
Boston—7 p. m.—"Modern Radio." W1XAL, 49m., 6.04meg.
London—10 p. m.—"Caravanseral, a place where caravans meet." GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg., GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg., or GSL, 49.1m., 6.11meg.
Paris—11:40 p. m.—News in English. FYA, 25.6m., 11.72meg.

Tuesday, March 24

Washington—11 a. m.—United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, leader. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m, 15.21 meg. Also W3XAL, New York, 16.8m, 17.78 meg.
Lisbon—2:15 p. m.—Silveira Quintet from Hotel Borges. CSL, 48.8m, 6.15 meg.
Oslo—4 p. m.—Current events and sports résumé. LKJ-1, Jeloy, 31.4m, 9.57 meg.
Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25m., 11.79 meg.
London—6 p. m.—Cambridge Heath Salvation Army Band. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75 meg., GSC, 31.3m, 9.58 meg., GSB, 31.5m, 9.51 meg., or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05 meg.
Chicago—7 p. m.—"Amos 'n' Andy." W2XAF, Schenectady, 31.4m, 9.53 meg.
Boston—7:15 p. m.—"Basic English." W1XAL, 49m, 6.04 meg.
Boston—7:45 p. m.—"The Stream of Knowledge." W1XAL, 49m, 6.04 meg.
Madrid—8:12 p. m.—Maria del Carmen and Pena Gitano—songs. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87 meg.
Boston—8:15 p. m.—"How Natural Science Builds on Nature's Models." W1XAL, 49m, 6.04 meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—"Ghosts and Fairies": musical hour. DJC, 98.8 m, 6.02 meg.
Boston—8:30 p. m.—"Poetry." W1XAL, 49m, 6.04 meg.
Winnipeg—9 p. m.—"No Mournful Numbers": comedy. CJRO, 48.8m, 6.15 meg., CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72 meg., and CRCX, Toronto, 49.3m, 6.09 meg.
New York—9 p. m.—Ben Bernie's Orchestra. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 48.8m, 6.14 meg.

Wednesday, March 25

Paris—9:30 a. m.—Concert by station orchestra. FYA, 19.6m, 15.24meg.
Washington—11:30 a. m.—United States Army Band. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m, 15.21meg. Also W3XAL, New York, 16.8m, 17.78meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—A Broadcast for Youth: Story of Chelyuskin. RNE, 50m. 6meg.
Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25m, 11.79meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; light music concert and dialect songs; talk, Prof. A. De Masi, on present events; Carlo Platania, baritone, 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Works of Franz Schubert: "Swan Song"; Opus 29 in A minor, for string quartet. DJC, 98.8m, 6.02meg.
Madrid—8 p. m.—"The Work of Spain," lecture. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Caracas, Venezuela—8:15 p. m.—Jesus Paiva, crooner. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.80meg.
London—10 p. m.—Talk: "Foreign Affairs," Sir Frederick Whyte. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSL, 49.1m, 6.11meg.
New York—10:30 p. m.—"Sherlock Holmes," sketch. W8XAL, Cincinnati, 49.6m, 6.06meg.

Thursday, March 26

Eindhoven, Netherlands—9:30 a. m.—Hague Quartet. PHI, 25.5m., 11.73meg.
Washington—11 a. m.—United States Navy Band, W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m., 15.21meg. Also W3XAL, New York, 16.8m., 17.78meg.
Tokyo—4 p. m.—"A Visit to the Imperial Museum," JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m., 10.74meg.
Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25m., 11.79meg.
London—7:10 p. m.—Dance music, from Casani's Club, London. GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg., GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg., GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg., or GSA, 49.5m., 6.05meg.
Boston—7:15 p. m.—"What We Read," book chats. W1XAL, 49m., 6.04meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Brass band. DJC, 98.8m., 6.02meg.
Boston—7:30 p. m.—"Liszt—His Life and Activities." W1XAL, 49m., 6.04meg.
Pittsburgh—8 p. m.—Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra. W8XK, 25.2m., 11.87meg.
Boston—8:15 p. m.—"Humor and Music on the Air," Dr. Gordon W. Allport, Harvard University. W1XAL, 49.6m., 6.04meg.
Boston—8:30 p. m.—"What's Doing in Natural Science." W1XAL, 49m., 6.04meg.
Paris—9 p. m.—"Feminine Life in Paris." FYA, 25.6m., 11.72meg.
Cincinnati—11:15 p. m.—Salute to Grand Forks, N. D. WLW Military Band. W8XAL, 49.6m., 6.06meg.

Friday, March 27

Moscow—4 p. m.—"Soviet Children, Their Songs and Their Toys." RNE, 50m., 6meg.
Oslo—4:15 p. m.—Light music or variety program. LKJ-1, Jeloy, 31.4m., 9.57meg.
Lisbon—5:05 p. m.—Chamber Music. GSL, 48.8m, 6.15meg.
Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25m, 11.79meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; opera, Scala Theater, Milan; "Rome's Midnight Voice," by Miss Amy Bernardy, Giuditta Sartori, pianist. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Berlin—7:45 p. m.—"The Work of Man's Hands Is Worth More Than Gold." DJC, 98.8m, 6.02meg.
Paris—8:15 p. m.—Musical Revue. FYA, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
New York—10 p. m.—First Nighter. W2XAF, Schenectady, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
Pittsburgh — 12 midnight—"DX Club." W8XK, 48.8m, 6.14meg.

Saturday, March 28

New York—1:45 p. m.—Metropolitan Opera. Milton J. Cross, narrator. W2XAF, Schenectady, 31.4m, 9.55meg, and W2XAD, 19.5m, 15.4meg.
Geneva—5:30 p. m.—League of Nations discussions. HBL, 31.2m, 9.65meg.
London—6:30 p. m.—"Peacock Paradise": Indian motif, compiled from the works of Rabindranath Tagore, with music. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"Peter Pan," popular fairy tale set as Musical Melodrama. DJC, 98.8m, 6.02meg.
Boston—8:15 p. m.—Boston Symphony Orchestra. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 25.2m, 11.87meg.
Caracas—8:15 p. m.—Venezuelan song contest. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.80meg.
Madrid—8:30 p. m.—Popular songs of Argentina. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Pittsburgh—12 a. m.—Messages to the Far North. W8XK, 48.8m, 6.14meg.

Text of President's Relief Message

(Continued from Page 1)

relief, which was 13 per cent more than these governmental bodies spent in 1934; 49 per cent more than they spent in 1933; and 58 per cent more than they spent in 1932. Let it also be noted that the great majority of state and local governments are today taking care not only of the 1,500,000 unemployables, but are also contributing large amounts to the federal works program.

To expect that states and municipalities should at the present time bear a vastly increased proportion of the cost of relief is to ignore the fact that most of our counties and municipalities are only now emerging from tax delinquency difficulties. Let us further remember that by far the largest part of local taxes is levied on real estate.

Would Be Unjustified

To increase this form of tax burden on the small property owners of the nation would be unjustified. It is true that some states, fortunately few, have taken an undue advantage of federal appropriations, but most states have co-operated wholeheartedly in raising relief funds, even to the extent of amending state constitutions.

It is not desired in the next fiscal year to encourage any states to continue to shirk. The Federal Government cannot maintain relief for unemployables in any state.

The Federal Government, then, faces the responsibility of continuing to provide work for the needy unemployed who cannot be taken care of by state and local funds.

During the current fiscal year, the cost of relief actually paid out of the Treasury will amount to approximately $3,500,000,000.

Spending Leftover Funds

During the next fiscal year, 1937, more than $1,000,000,000 will be spent out of the Treasury from prior year appropriations. Practically all of these expenditures will be from allocations made to large projects which could not possibly be completed within this fiscal year.

In addition to this amount, the budget contains estimated expenditures aggregating $600,000,000 from appropriations recommended for the Civilian Conservation Corps and various public works.

If to this total of $1,600,000,000 there were added $2,000,000,000 to be expended for relief in the fiscal year 1937, the total for this purpose would just about equal the amount that is being now expended in the fiscal year 1936. An appropriation in this amount would be within the limit set by the budget message, and would in effect provide for the third successive year a reduction in the deficit.

This statement as to the budget program of course depends upon the action of the Congress with respect to the substitute taxes, the reimbursement taxes and the new taxes which I have recommended to replace the lost revenues and to supply the new revenue made necessary by the decision of the Supreme Court invalidating the Agricultural Adjustment Act and by the action of the Congress in appropriating for the immediate payment at the 1945 value of the veterans' adjusted service certificates.

This latter action, as you will recall, requires additional revenue in the amount of $120,000,000 annually for nine years. The agricultural program requires annual substitute taxes of $500,000,000 and there must be raised within the next three years $517,000,000 of revenue to reimburse the Treasury for processing taxes lost in this fiscal year by reason of the Supreme Court's decision.

Asks Only $1,500,000,000

I am, however, not asking this Congress to appropriate $2,000,000,000.

I am asking only for an appropriation of $1,500,000,000 to the Works Progress Administration. It will be their responsibility to provide work for the destitute unemployed. This request together with those previously submitted to the Congress to provide for the Civilian Conservation Corps and certain public works will, if acted upon favorably by the Congress, give security during the next fiscal year to those most in need, on condition, however, that private employers hire many of those now on relief rolls.

Upward Trend Inadequate

The trend of re-employment is upward. But this trend, at its present rate of progress, is inadequate. I propose, therefore, that we ask private business to extend its operations so as to absorb an increasing number of the unemployed.

Frankly, there is little evidence that large and small employers by individual and unco-ordinated action can absorb large numbers of new employees. A vigorous effort on a national scale is necessary by voluntary, concerted action of private industry.

Under the National Recovery Administration, the nation learned the value of shorter hours in their application to a whole industry. In almost every case, the shorter hours were approved by the great majority of individual operators within the industry.

Menace of Chiselers

To the Federal Government was given the task of policing against the minority who came to be known as chiselers. It was clear that chiseling by a few would undermine and eventually destroy the large, honest majority.

But the public authority to require the shorter hours agreed upon has been seriously curtailed by limitations recently imposed by the Supreme Court upon federal as well as state powers.

Nevertheless, while the provisions of the anti-trust laws, intended to prohibit restraint of trade, must and shall be fully and vigorously enforced, there is nothing in these or any other laws which would prohibit managers of private business from working together to increase production and employment.

Such efforts would indeed be the direct opposite of a conspiracy in restraint of trade. Many private employers believe that if left to themselves they can accomplish the objectives we all seek.

Way to More Jobs

We have learned the difficulties of attempting to reduce hours of work in all trades and industries to a common level or to increase all wage payments at a uniform rate. But in any single industry we have found that it is possible by united action to shorten hours, increase employment, and, at the same time, maintain weekly, monthly or yearly earnings of the individual.

It is my belief that if the leaders in each industry will organize a common effort to increase employment within that industry, employment will increase substantially.

Insofar as their efforts are successful, the cost to the Federal Government of caring for the destitute unemployed will be lessened, and, if the employment gains are substantial enough, no additional appropriation by the next Congress for the fiscal year 1937 will be necessary.

Business Carries Burden

The ultimate cost of the federal works program will thus be determined by private enterprise. Federal assistance which arose as a result of industrial disemployment can be terminated if industry itself removes the underlying conditions. Should industry co-operatively achieve the goal of re-employment, the appropriation of $1,500,000,000, together with the unexpended balances of previous appropriations, will suffice to carry the federal works program through the fiscal year 1937. Only if industry fails to reduce substantially the number of those now out of work will another appropriation and further plans and policies be necessary.

Promises Federal Help

It is the task of industry to make further efforts toward increased output and employment; and I urge industry to accept this responsibility. I present this problem and this opportunity definitely to the managers of private business; and I offer in aid of its solution the co-operation of all the appropriate departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

My appeal is to the thinking men who are assured of their daily bread. However we may divide along the lines of economic or political faith, all right-minded Americans have a common stake in extending production, in increasing employment, and in getting away from the burdens of relief.

Those who believe that Government may be compelled to assume greater responsibilities in the operation of our industrial system can make no valid objection to a renewed effort on the part of private enterprise to insure a livelihood to all willing workers. Those, on the other hand, who believe in complete freedom of private control without any government participation should earnestly undertake to demonstrate their effectiveness by increasing employment.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
The White House, March 18, 1936

Station W1XAL, Boston

Sunday, March 29

3:30 p. m.—Rebroadcasts of special subjects recorded from W1XAL's week night academic series. W1XAL, 25.5m. 11.79meg.
4:15 p. m.—Christian Science studio program, auspices Committee on Publication. W1XAL, 25.5m. 11.79meg.
5:00 p. m.—Frederick Jagel, Metropolitan Opera tenor. W1XAL, 49m. 6.04meg.
5:15 p. m.—"Cultivation of Taste Series." W1XAL, 25.5m. 11.79meg.
5:45 p. m. — "Income and Economic Progress." W1XAL, 25.5m. 11.79meg.
6:15 p. m. — "The American Scene": sketches. W1XAL, 25.5m. 11.79meg.
6:30 p. m.—"The New International Cooperation." W1XAL, 25.5m. 11.79meg.

Monday, March 30

5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m. 11.79meg.
7:00 p. m.—"Modern Radio." W1XAL, 49m 6.04meg.
8:15 p. m.—Radio Engineers' Forum W1XAL, 49m. 6.04meg

Tuesday, March 31

5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m. 11.79meg.
7:15 p. m.—"Basic English." W1XAL, 49m 6.04meg.
7:45 p. m.—"Minerals and World Power." W1XAL, 49m. 6.04meg.
8:15 p. m.—"How Natural Science Builds on Nature's Models." W1XAL, 49m 6.04 meg.
8:30 p. m.—"Poetry—One Relentless Purpose." W1XAL, 49m. 6.04meg.

Wednesday, April 1

5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m. 11.79meg.

Thursday, April 2

5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m. 11.79meg.

Friday, April 3

5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m. 11.79meg.

Saturday, April 4

Boston—8:15 p. m.—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. W8XK, 25.2m, 11.87meg, W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Sunday, April 5

10:12 a. m.—Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
4:15 p. m.—Christian Science studio program. W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
7:00 p. m.—Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. W1XAL, 49m, 6.04meg.

Power Prospects In Lakes-to-Sea Plan Loom Large

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 18—A new picture of the St. Lawrence waterway project, as revealed at the Seaway Conference here last week, shows power looming up larger than ever beside the transportation phase.

"The public development of the St. Lawrence power is inseparably linked with the navigation project," President Roosevelt said in his message to the conference, and Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Power Authority of the State of New York, noted that the two "must stand or fall together."

But Mr. Walsh, of course, is primarily interested in power, and there are past and present reasons to believe that the President himself is especially concerned with this side of it.

"The improvement of this great resource for the dual purpose of navigation and power is an important part of the program of the present Administration," the President said significantly. "It will enable us to take the next step to extend to the Northeast the benefits already assured from works completed or under construction in the Tennessee Valley in the Southeast, at Boulder Dam in the Southwest, and on the Columbia River in the Northwest."

The President is undaunted by the recent TVA decision which he, with others, still refuses to interpret as unfavorable to federal power development generally where it is coupled with navigation.

Also there are indications from Washington, and this was borne out indirectly by speakers at the conference, that a movement is under foot for a combined campaign by President Roosevelt and Premier W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada for public development of the hydroelectric powers along both banks of the St. Lawrence. It is held that negotiations on foot will change the nature of the waterway proposal, emphasizing the power rather than navigation angle.

But the treaty with Canada must be signed before either navigation or power development in this region can begin, and a renewed fight to obtain this ratification in Congress next session involves a broadening of the field of support far into the farming regions. Some 25 farmer, shipping, and other commercial organizations were asked at the conference each to appoint a delegate to a committee which will work to swing the needed 13 votes for the treaty in the Senate.

While what is called the "big push" will not come until all the 25 organizations have formed their co-ordinated committee, a provisional committee of five, comprising the executive secretaries of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, and the Great Lakes Harbors Association, and three other members, will carry on the fight.

Arrests Fail to Halt City Oil Well Drillers

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 18 (AP)—Undaunted by police court charges against them, oil field workers cleared a foundation for an oil well that will cast its long shadow within three city blocks of Oklahoma's state Capitol building.

The well site—far inside the city's restricted zone—is staked on private property. Officials of the K. and L. Oil Company said they would drill there to protect a lease.

Five workmen and three officers of the company were arrested today on charges of violating a city ordinance. Three hours later, freed on their own recognizance, they were back at the location, constructing a "cellar" for the well they plan. They will be tried tomorrow.

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Galilean Spring

IT IS already spring in Palestine. One day there will be snow and a biting wind blowing off the mountains, the next small pink cyclamen push up their heads, and anemones, like scarlet-clad soldiers, line the way.

It was early one March morning that we left the train at Ludd and took the Jerusalem road, but already the sun's work was manifest. Flowers of every hue bowed their heads in the breeze, their delicate scent mingling with the heavier perfume of blossoms from the groves of Jaffa. In a land barren and dusty for long periods of the year, this flowery appearance seemed to border the miraculous. As an evening rainbow heralds calm, so these multicolored earth stars spoke to us of kindlier weather and softer airs.

At the bidding of the sun, every mountain slope breaks into flower and, except where corn shows emerald above the soil, the plains are carpeted with vivid color. Upon bare ledges of solid rock cyclamen appear and flourish, it would seem, upon nothingness; whilst in the valleys the oleanders blush pink and the mishmish trees fling about themselves a halo of white blossom.

* * *

MOST OF THE flowers which, in England, we woo with tender care and varied success in our gardens flourish unbidden in Palestine. Beyond Jordan, ascending over the mountains of Moab, we found the rough ground aflower with anemones, poppies, cyclamen, and iris; cornflowers, too, and phlox stood with mallow and vetch, whilst deep down, unseen in the crannies, fragrant herbs sent forth their sweetness on the breeze. At one place we passed through a long stretch of wild country in which, standing as thick as corn in a fruitful field, were armies of tall blue lupins, whose proud heads bowed to the yellow daisies which grew with them.

Even the parched surface of the desert breaks into flower when, after rain, the sun beats down upon it. Tender grass pokes up and with it small purple iris, cyclamen and anemones, which soon fade again, however.

* * *

ONE OF THE most lovely memories of all was our approach to the sea of Galilee, the Bahr Tabariyeh of the Arabs. The sun was lowering and the air was warm and peaceful as we reached the high fields behind Tiberias. Tangling together on the slopes was every kind of flower, as if Spring in passing had spilt her bag of gifts pell-mell on to the receptive earth; and through it all, nose to tail, padded in disdainful silence a string of camels. Below, mirror-still lay the little sea of many memories, and towering to the very sun stood the long range of Moab.

It is strange sometimes to see the simple flowers which paint our own green lanes in England with color growing so exuberantly in this exotic setting. One could imagine them whispering: "Here we are one with our brethren of the garden, for here we are wild together."

* * *

ONE EVENING, SITTING upon Mount Carmel, looking down over the Mediterranean, which calm and blue lapped the white crescent of sandy shore stretching away to distant Acca, the words came unbidden to thought: "It shall blossom abundantly, and rejoice even with joy and singing: the glory of Lebanon shall be given unto it, the excellency of Carmel and Sharon." So wrote Isaiah and indeed, as one gazed upon the surrounding beauty, one's heart sang with joy.

Behind us Esdraelon was as many-colored as an opal where the brilliant green of young corn broke through the rich red earth, and mustard in long slashes of yellow lay like strips of sunshine upon the plain. Overhead, against a pale cerulean sky, drooped the mauve clusters of a Judas tree, and beneath our feet were released the aromatic scents of wild thyme, rosemary, lavender and humbler plants, unseen but as sweet. Strolling down the hillside went a shepherd lad, piping to his sheep as he led them to the fold.

A. C.

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A WINDY HILL NEAR RYE: *A Wood Engraving by Beryl Edwards*

THE country round Rye is as beautiful as any in England. Its chief charm lies in the contrast between the flat marshes, with their winding canals and rows of bending willows, and the sudden unexpected rises to thickly wooded hills with oast-houses and red-roofed farms half-hidden among the trees. Both on the marshes and on the hills, the grass is close cropped by generations of grazing sheep. These are so much a part of this country, that they seem to grow there as naturally as the willow trees; and, since the whole flock grazes with its back to the wind, a glance at the sheep shows which way the weather is coming.

"A Windy Hill Near Rye" was exhibited this year at the New English Art Club, and Miss Edwards' work has been hung in the Royal Academy, London.

"Springtide of Christ's dear love"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THOSE portions of the world where the seasons are clearly distinguished, most persons are glad when they see winter begin to melt into spring, with its more or less cheerful outlook toward the renewal of foliage and flower. There comes a brightness of thought which, customarily, is expressed in a general refurbishing of homes and a new interest in different activities.

Spring has long been sung as emblematic of spiritual renewal, of the fresh appearing of hope after some winter of sadness or defeat. In her beautiful article "Voices of Spring" in "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 329), "Whatever else droops, spring is gay;" and on the next page she asks, concerning love which once more is looking upward from some sorrow, "Does it patiently pray for the perpetual springtide wherein no arrow wounds the dove?" And she goes on to say: "Human hope and faith should join in nature's grand harmony, and, if on minor key, make music in the heart. And man, more friendly, should call his race as gently to the springtide of Christ's dear love."

In "the springtide of Christ's dear love" there are no clouds of sorrow, no dark days of despair, for as Christ Jesus said to his followers concerning the truth which he revealed, "These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full" (John 15:11). Paul also recognized "the perpetual springtide" as a state of true joyousness, for he said, "Rejoice in the Lord alway: and again I say, Rejoice" (Philippians 4:4). Many have thought that it is impossible to rejoice, to feel any certainty, and have asked why it should seem so hard to gain joy. They are experiencing the winter of some sorrowful thought which perhaps regards "the springtide of Christ's dear love" as a pleasant metaphor, but not as a reality to be experienced.

Many of the world's sorrowing ones sincerely desire to realize joy. Probably they read the Scriptural promises and long to know the meaning of joy; and then they declare, with downcast hearts, that what they loved has been taken from them, that what material substance they possessed has been swept away by the general winds of adversity, that they are alone and impecunious, and that, in short, there is nothing left for them to look upon as affording a reason for rejoicing. Still they long for joy.

The mistake is made in not looking high enough or near enough for this desirable state. No Scriptural promise is given that happiness may be obtained in matter. Jesus' assuring words, "These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you," point to Christly bliss, something apart from material sense, something to be spiritually realized through abiding in Love. And Paul's admonition, "Rejoice in the Lord," shows wherein rejoicing may be found and maintained. It is in looking to God and to man in God's likeness that the bliss of real being is proved to be present and demonstrable. Mortal mind does not know this perfect state of being, but dwells in the darkness of the false supposition that existence can be separate from God; and in this false sense of separation from the divine there can be no experience of spiritual joy.

With thought rightly directed in Christian Science, however, each one—not alone the sorrowful, but also those who have not suffered—can and should begin to look Spiritward for the true contentment, the spiritual satisfaction, the abundance of good which are embraced in harmonious being. Joy is wholly spiritual. And since all desire it, even though misunderstanding its nature, individuals can at once begin to seek it in the right way, by looking away from material things and conditions, away from self and from dependence on other persons, to the ever-present fact of eternal, harmonious being, as revealed in the teachings of Christ Jesus and Christian Science. The hopefulness attending this advancement out of the somber beliefs pertaining to so-called life in matter, toward the spiritual and real, is analogous to the glad welcoming of springtime, with its refreshing showers, its renewals of leaf and bloom, its bright skies and sunny warmth.

In this springtide of love is found the bright renewal of hope, peace, serenity. One learns to look for the sweetness of life in Spirit, and finds that which is eternal; one learns the precious lesson of forgiveness, in seeing that evil is not real, that it is never person or place or power, but always illusion, which can do nothing but disappear in nothingness. Thought gains a new outlook on the universe of God's creating, whence nothing is ever lost. Then the springtide of love is seen as continuous, blending its loveliness with the summer and autumn and winter of useful ideas, each enriching all. "Thus abiding in Truth," Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 331), "the warmth and sunlight of prayer and praise and understanding will ripen the fruits of Spirit, and goodness will have its springtide of freedom and greatness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

When Drama Excelled

THE chief and crowning flower of Elizabethan literature is neither its prose nor its non-dramatic poetry, but its drama. I cannot here discuss the question whether the drama is the highest form of expression of which the human imagination is capable. Pure artistic expression is in the drama assisted by every accessory which can arrest the attention and impress the feelings. Yet these very accessories always have a tendency, as in our own age, to crowd out and drown the higher and nobler element. But the fact remains that the two most highly gifted ages of the world, artistically, have found in the drama their fullest and completest expression, and other ages have excelled in that form when they have been great in no other.

The first thing to be said about Elizabethan drama is that it has been unfortunately and unjustly identified with Shakespeare. Shakespeare's is a very great name, the greatest of English literary names, perhaps the greatest in any literature. But Shakespeare is not the Elizabethan drama. He far outshines all other dramatists, but, even if he were wholly taken away, the Elizabethan would be the second, perhaps the first, drama in the world.

And what is more important, because more concrete, Shakespeare does not even represent Elizabethan drama. For the great writers who are grouped around him are not imitators and inferior imitators of a great master. They are all peculiar and distinct individualities, with a mode of thought of their own, a style of their own. Even those who most approach Shakespeare in treatment, Beaumont and Webster, are nobly and distinctly original. And others, like Jonson and Fletcher, shine in fields wholly different from and unexampled in him.—GAMALIEL BRADFORD, in "Elizabethan Women." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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The Legends Called Him Arthur

AMONG the most popular subjects for stories in the Middle Ages was the court of King Arthur. His deeds and those of his knights, the famous Round Table, were sung in thousands of lines of rhymed romance. The stories about Arthur were, very remotely, of historical origin.

When the Saxons were slowly moving westward in their conquest of England, there came a halt in their progress. There had arisen among the Britons a new leader who defeated the invaders and who, for many years thereafter, held them back and gave his countrymen an interval—a kind of Indian summer—of prosperity and power before their final overthrow. This leader legends call *Arthur*.

From recollections of such a leader, the later Britons (the Welsh) developed many heroic stories. Some such tales must have reached the ear of Geoffrey of Monmouth, the creator of the Arthur of later legend. Partly out of ancient legends, but more out of his own very intensive brain, he evolved a history of early Britain. Written in Latin, it was accepted as history and became the basis of "historical" poems and plays, not to speak of romances. The feature of the book that took hold upon the medieval world was the story of Arthur. The rage for Arthurian stories swept like an epidemic through Europe.

The stories based upon Arthur and his court took their color and character not from the days in which a real Arthur might have lived, but from the days in which the stories were written. Medieval life was pictured as it might be in a dream, a bewildering succession of battles, jousts, courtly pageants, quests, adventures with ogres and giants and dragons, and over all a general atmosphere of romantic love and religious mysticism. . . .

Such stories made up a great bulk of English and French metrical romance down to about the time of Chaucer. Not long after Chaucer, however, printing led to a revival of the best romances, and a number were collected and retold in prose. The prose collection by Sir Thomas Malory has become for modern readers the "Authorized form" of these legends. His volume, the "Morte d'Arthur" (1470), contains in very poetic old English, easy to understand, the chief Arthurian stories.

What makes the stories of Arthur still more important is that they were revived in the nineteenth century in the general revival of interest in medieval life and romance. The greatest writer to make use of them was Tennyson, in his "Idylls of the King." But William Morris, Lowell, Swinburne, and countless others also took up in a new way the old but not exhausted themes.

After the Arthurian stories had run their course, there continued for some time stories of knightly adventure. One of the most famous of these later romances is "Amadis of Gaul" by Lobeira, a Spanish writer. Such romances held popular favor down to the seventeenth century.

The old romance had its merits, and the Arthurian stories collected by Malory will last as long as Shakespeare. For they have high ideals and noble imagination. The old romancer can—like the Ancient Mariner—hold us with the wonder of his tale. "The Noble and Joyous History of King Arthur" still lives.—From "English Literature," by HERBERT BATES. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

Cranes Flying

WHEN March days come in Palestine, then the cranes wing their way over the sea of Galilee and the broad plains of Gennesaret to their summer nesting-places in Russia.

"I shall always think of the flight of the cranes as one of the most characteristic sights of Galilee," says H. V. Morton, in "In the Steps of the Master." "They fly at a great height and you might not notice them until the sun, shining on their white feathers, turns them into a snowstorm against the blue sky. They move slowly, wheeling in the air, in great companies many thousands strong, sometimes seeming to stop and wheel above one particular spot as though contemplating a descent. But in half an hour, if you look for them again, they have vanished against the white head of Mount Hermon."

"Le printemps du tendre amour de Christ"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS les contrées où les saisons se distinguent nettement les unes des autres, on est en général heureux de voir finir l'hiver et de songer au printemps, à la verdure et aux fleurs nouvelles dont la perspective réjouit le cœur. Comme les pensées deviennent plus allègres, on procède dans bien des foyers à de grandes améliorations, et l'on entreprend avec zèle des choses qu'on trouve intéressantes.

Au cours des siècles, les poètes ont célébré le printemps comme un symbole du renouvellement spirituel; c'est l'espoir qui succède à l'hiver des tristesses ou des défaites. Dans un bel article intitulé "Voix du Printemps," Mary Baker Eddy a ce passage (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 329): "Quelles que soient les choses qui languissent, le printemps est gai;" puis à la page suivante, en parlant de l'amour qui après avoir souffert d'un chagrin, élève plus haut ses regards, elle fait cette question: "Prie-t-il avec patience pour le printemps perpétuel où nulle flèche n'atteint la colombe?" Elle ajoute ensuite: "L'espérance et la foi humaines devraient s'associer à l'harmonie grandiose de la nature et, fût-ce en mineur, faire entendre dans notre cœur leur mélodie. Et l'homme devenu bienveillant devrait avec douceur convier ses semblables au printemps du tendre amour de Christ."

Le "printemps du tendre amour de Christ" ne connaît pas les nuages du chagrin, les sombres journées où règne le désespoir; en effet, le Christ Jésus dit à ses disciples touchant la vérité qu'il révélait: "Je vous ai dit ces choses, afin que ma joie demeure en vous et que votre joie soit parfaite" (Jean 15:11). Paul à son tour reconnaissait que le "printemps perpétuel" est un état de joie véritable, car il disait: "Réjouissez-vous toujours dans le Seigneur. Oui, je le dirai encore: Réjouissez-vous!" (Philippiens 4:4.) Maintes personnes ont pensé qu'il est impossible de se réjouir, de posséder une certitude quelconque; elles ont demandé pourquoi il semble si difficile d'obtenir la joie. Elles traversent l'hiver de quelque pensée douloureuse pour laquelle le "printemps du tendre amour de Christ" semble être plutôt une belle métaphore qu'une réalité où l'on puisse atteindre.

Parmi ceux qui sont tristes, beaucoup désirent sincèrement réaliser la joie. Ils lisent peut-être les promesses bibliques et soupirent après la joie véritable; mais en attendant ils déclarent avec chagrin que des êtres qui leur étaient chers leur ont été ravis, que leurs biens matériels ont disparu dans la tourmente de l'adversité; se croyant seuls, sans ressources, ils disent n'avoir aucun sujet de se réjouir. Néanmoins ils désirent ardemment la joie.

Leur erreur consiste à ne point regarder assez haut ou assez près pour trouver cet état désirable. Nulle part les Écritures ne promettent qu'on puisse obtenir le bonheur dans la matière. En nous donnant cette assurance: "Je vous ai dit ces choses, afin que ma joie demeure en vous," Jésus faisait allusion à la félicité du Christ—bonheur qui n'a rien de commun avec le sens matériel, mais doit être réalisé d'une manière spirituelle en demeurant dans l'Amour. D'autre part, le conseil donné par Paul: "Réjouissez-vous toujours dans le Seigneur," montre où l'on peut trouver et maintenir la joie. Il faut regarder vers Dieu et vers l'homme créé selon la ressemblance divine pour comprendre que la félicité de l'être réel est présente, démontrable. L'entendement mortel ignore cette condition parfaite; il demeure dans les ténèbres de la fausse supposition selon laquelle l'existence pourrait être séparée de Dieu; or ce faux sens de séparation d'avec le divin exclut la joie spirituelle.

Mais si la pensée est bien dirigée en Science Chrétienne, tous—non seulement les affligés, mais aussi ceux qui n'ont pas souffert—peuvent et doivent commencer à porter leurs regards vers l'Esprit pour obtenir le contentement véritable, la satisfaction spirituelle, l'abondance du bien, choses incluses dans l'être harmonieux. La joie est entièrement spirituelle. Et puisque tous y aspirent,—même ceux qui n'en comprennent pas la nature,—chacun peut dès maintenant se mettre à la chercher dans la bonne direction, en se détournant des choses et des conditions matérielles, du moi, des appuis qu'on croyait trouver chez les personnes, pour compter sur le fait toujours présent de l'être éternel, harmonieux, que révèlent les enseignements du Christ Jésus et de la Science Chrétienne. En sortant ainsi des sombres croyances qu'implique la prétendue vie dans la matière pour s'approcher des choses spirituelles et réelles, on ressent un espoir analogue à celui que fait naître la joyeuse approche du printemps—ses ondées rafraîchissantes, ses feuilles et ses fleurs nouvelles, son ciel radieux et son bon soleil.

Dans ce printemps de l'amour, nous voyons que l'espérance, la paix, la sérénité ont leur joyeux renouveau. Nous apprenons à chercher la douceur de la vie dans l'Esprit, et nous trouvons les choses éternelles; nous apprenons aussi la leçon précieuse du pardon, car nous voyons que le mal n'est point réel: ce n'est jamais une personne, un lieu, un pouvoir, mais toujours une illusion qui ne peut que disparaître dans le néant. La pensée voit s'ouvrir des perspectives nouvelles; elle aperçoit l'univers créé par Dieu et dont rien ne peut être perdu. Elle voit alors que le printemps de l'amour est perpétuel, qu'il allie ses charmes à l'été, à l'automne, à l'hiver des idées utiles, chaque manifestation du bien enrichissant toutes les autres. "Demeurant ainsi dans la Vérité," écrit Mrs. Eddy (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 331), "la chaleur et la clarté de la prière, des louanges et de la compréhension feront mûrir les fruits de l'Esprit; la bonté aura son printemps de liberté et de grandeur."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Glad as the Laughter of a Child

BIRD music, and, indeed, bird sounds generally, are seldom describable. . . . To name only half a dozen of the lesser British melodists: the little jets of brilliant melody spurted out by the robin; the more sustained lyric of the wren, sharp, yet delicate; the careless half-song half-recitative of the common warbler; the small fragments of dreamy aerial music emitted by the wood wren amidst the high translucent foliage; the hurried, fantastic medley of liquid and grating sounds of the reed warbler; the song, called by some a twitter, of the swallow, in which the quick, up-leaping notes seem to dance in the air, to fall more than one at a time on the sense, as if more than one bird sang, spontaneous and glad as the laughter of some fairy-like, unimaginable child—who can give any idea of such sounds as these with such symbols as words! The piercing tones of the sand piper, and wail of the curlew; the cries of passing migrants; the cawing of rooks in the elms, and hooting of owls, and the startling scream of the jay in the wood, give us pleasure, scarcely less than that produced by the set song of any melodist. There is a charm in the infinite variety of bird sounds heard in the forests and marshes of southern South America, where birds are perhaps most abundant, exceeding that of many monotonously melodious voices; the listener would not willingly lose any of the indescribable sounds emitted by the smaller species, nor the screams and human-like calls, or solemn deep boomings and drummings of the larger kinds, or even the piercing shrieks which may be heard miles away. Those tremendous voices, that never break the quiet and almost silence of an English woodland, affect us like the sight of mountains, and torrents, and the sound of thunder and of billows breaking on the shore; we are amazed at the boundless energy and overflowing joy of wild bird life.—From "Idle Days in Patagonia," by W. H. HUDSON. (New York: Dutton.)

He Was Guest of an Arab Chieftain

FROM the small band of Shammar, our guide borrowed riding-camels for our further journey, and we reached the camp of Mishal ibn Faris on the following day. Of Mishal the Arabs say that "no cloud can be compared with him for generosity." I, too, must say that I have seldom met so unselfish and kind-hearted a man.

Outside his large tent we drew up and dismounted. How many guest fires must have been lighted under this smoke-blackened roof, which had sheltered three generations!

The elderly sheykh stood on the threshold and bade me welcome with the sacred formula of the wilderness, the assurance of peace, "Salam Alayk."

I responded in the manner of the desert: "God keep thee well." Then, Mishal ibn Faris took with his own hand the headstall from my mare and hung it on the main post of his tent. He had wanted to know me, he said, as soon as he had heard that a stranger, who loved Arab horses, was visiting the Taï.

I thanked him for his pleasant and friendly invitation. In his way of addressing me there was more than ordinary politeness. From now on, whether with them in person, or far away, I had the freedom of his tribe.

Mishal ibn Faris, the Shammar sheykh, esteemed from one end of the desert to the other for his staunch righteousness, had a peaceful and moderating influence on Bedouin politics, both in Mesopotamia and Syria. "A man without a single enemy," Arabs have called him to me.

I was Mishal's guest for several weeks. In the company of his son Naif, I was able to look over a large number of Arab horses amongst the different Shammar clans. One two-year-old Saqlawi-Shaifi stallion of purest blood pleased me exceedingly. One day I enquired of the sheykh's secretary if he thought it possible that Mishal would sell this stallion. It had indeed come to my ears that Mishal had refused an offer of eight hundred gold pounds from the French Remount Service. . . .

Neither the scribe nor anyone else said a word about the stallion, and I dared not ask again; for I imagined that Mishal was particularly fond of this young horse.

The day of my departure came. The patriarchal sheykh and I exchanged words of formal farewell. Then he led me aside and bade me sit down with him at the farthest tent-peg. After a few minutes of silence, he took two documents from a leather pouch and said: "I have long noticed that thou hast taken the Saqlawi colt to thy heart. He is the best of our breeding, and I am happy to make thee a present of him, that thou mayest always remember our friendship and noble horses. Take the young stallion with thee and mention no thanks or price, so that this remembrance may live forever unclouded in our hearts."—CARL R. RASWAN, in "Black Tents of Arabia."—(Boston: Little, Brown.)

Attitude

Now that the light above the snow is blue,
And misty stars are coming near again,
Here time would seem to have no more to do
With solid streets that bear immoderate men;
But these are planes, at last, for such as move
In silence and in shadow and apart,
Seeking in solitude a way to prove
The dim and lonely vigils of the heart.

Question the light—the blue, the lovely and still,
Question the stars—the silent and the cold;
No answers there, but let you go and fill
Your eyes, your breast with all that they will hold
Of this blue air and stars that will not speak,
And know this listening, for the thing you seek.

DAVID MORTON

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Tourists Find Charm of Mexico in Vera Cruz

Old port retains a flavor of tranquil days that seem lost in more populous cities—home life is particularly peaceful and people know how to take things easy and enjoy each day.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Despite the frequency with which tourists are seeking the little known byways of Mexico, the quaint, old port of Veracruz still attracts many visitors who find there a trace of the "New Spain" with its legendary charm. The city has a population of 25,000 and is still a center of commercial activity although the port of Tampico has taken away much of its trade.

Veracruz is a port of memories; a century ago the greatest singers of the age appeared in the local opera, and when Madame Calderon de la Barca arrived, she found a scene of cosmopolitan color which reminded her of Paris. In those days when Mexico was barely beginning her fight for independence, Veracruz was indeed a miniature Paris, where luxuries and fabulous wealth was concentrated in the hands of a few "hacienda" owners while the peasant population lived in the midst of slavery and squalor.

Languidly Attractive

Today, the port is languidly inactive, and in some ways more attractive. The main stret with its trolley car and electric lights presents a fairly modern aspect but one has only to turn the corner to see the crooked streets, narrow houses and wrought-iron gates that have ben standing for many centuries. Many of these nouses are austere and plain from outside; but once the door is opened, one steps into a beautiful patio where the family spend their leisure hours of the day.

The floor is of gay tiles and a mass of strange colored plants border the tiny fountain in the center. Rubber plants, banana trees, ferns, tangerine trees as well as many other tropical plants are usually found within these patios turning it into a spot of cool, delightful charm, that contrasts vividly with the parched, hot street outside.

Flowers Grow in Profusion

Veracruz, like all tropical ports, is a riot of brilliant colors. Every house, however humble, is half hidden by hanging crocks of red, white and pink geraniums. The flowers of the coast are more luxurious and assume more fantastic forms than those seen anywhere else.

Life here is a distinct change from the bustle of modern civilization, so quietly does the tempo of the daily routine float by. The inhabitants are accustomed to the intense heat that prevails here and have learned from experience that the long hours of siesta between one and four are well justified. The little Plaza of the Constitution is lined with open air cafes, where the local business men exchange views.

Origin of New Poetry

However, Veracruz has had, and still has, an active intellectual life. It was here, in these very cafes, that the "Estridentista" movement in Mexican poetry was born, the movement which brought new ideas and talents to the fore.

Every year the little port is turned into a mad, gay, laughing scene as the Lenten Carnival takes place, with masks, music and parades for days and nights without end. Everyone gives up all thought of work and dances until fatigue sets in, sleeps a few hours and then joins the throng once more. The most beautiful girl of the town is elected queen.

There are many spots in Mexico which are more beautiful than Veracruz, but none which reveals more clearly the intimate life of the Mexican people.

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Nonparty Group Presents Economic Facts to Voters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18 — On the assumption that the American public today has an unusually keen and widespread desire to learn the facts about complicated national problems—the basis, indeed, for their electoral decision in November—an entirely independent and non-partisan Public Affairs Committee has been formed and this week issues its first publication.

For 10 cents anybody can purchase a graphic 34-page summary, crisp and simply illustrated, of the mammoth and somewhat technical Brookings Institution series of four volumes on income and economic progress. These volumes, in the view of authorities, conclusively answer the baffling puzzles of thinking citizens about poverty in the midst of plenty, and many other basic economic questions vital to the general welfare of the United States.

Base of A. F. of L. Report

The volumes are the groundwork, very largely, upon which were based yesterday the sweeping and important demands of the American Federation of Labor and the council for industrial policy for industrial reform legislation. The report of the A. F. of L., in particular, has left a deep impress in Washington. It was coupled with officially confirmed news from the White House that President Roosevelt is thinking toward new industrial legislation for the next session of Congress.

But whether President Roosevelt is re-elected or not, the basic ideas on which all this industrial analysis is now being made were considered vital by the Public Affairs Committee; hence their publication. The group is headed by Raymond Leslie Buell, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, with Harold G. Moulton of the Brookings Institution its treasurer.

Industrial Studies

It was Mr. Moulton who carried on the searching industrial studies which have received so much attention. The committee, then, includes six representatives of outstanding and independent research organizations, a newspaper editor—Felix Morley of the Washington Post, and Francis Pickens Miller, executive secretary.

Publications to Come

Their future publications will cover "Labor and the Government," based on a Twentieth Century Fund study; "Government Personnel," based on an institute of public administration study; "The Constitution," a description of different views, and "Social Security," on different authoritative studies.

The first volume: Income and Economic Progress, digs straight into the primary question of why producers should be unable to sell their wares when millions of families need the goods; why there was a 20 per cent idle plant capacity at the peak of prosperity in 1929.

Income Concentrated

It concludes—with the Brookings studies — that the root of the United States's economic difficulties lies in a growing concentration of income, brought about by the price-fixing policies of monopolies and trusts.

An "excess of savings as compared with consumptive expenditures," more marked in the postwar period than in earlier years, is noted as "the basic defect."

Many corporations, it is pointed out, failed to pass on by lower prices to the consumer the advantages gained from technical improvements, and profits and dividends increased at a rapid rate.

Expansion of Income

The report then proceeds to consider remedies. Mere redistribution of income is not enough, it postulates, for the full 1929 income, distributed to each family, would leave only $2800 per family—considerably more than these families actually got, but not enough to provide a satisfactory standard of life. The total income must be expanded, the report declares.

Taxation, often mentioned as a means of redistributing income—and now actually being utilized by the Roosevelt Administration—is said in this report to have "definite promise, but does not meet all the problems.

Useful Occupations

"The obligations of the government to care for jobless men and women during periods of economic stress is accepted today by all advanced countries. But the permanent support of any considerable portion of the population in idleness would be clearly wasteful. An increase in real living standards can only come by putting persons to work in useful occupations, whether employed by the government or by private industry. Much the same may be said with regard to social insurance."

Dwelling Improvement

As to public relief, the report says: "As long as millions of Americans have an inadequate diet, are improperly clothed, and are compelled to live in insanitary and unsightly dwellings, we are not reaching the heart of our problem by building roads, public parks, post offices and leveling grade crossings—valuable though these services may be."

Instead, increase of money wages to expand the purchasing power of the lower-income groups is stressed. NRA—intended to raise wages—resulted instead in an advance to prices over wages. Instead of attempting to raise wages all together, the lowering of prices is advanced as a means to the same end. Everyone is a consumer, while less than half the population is composed of wage earners.

Revising Prices

"Most promising of all," the report concludes, "is the proposal that industry revise its price policy and pass on to the ultimate consumer all of the benefits which are obtained from technological progress. This method does not run counter to the profit motive, but actually gives promise of greater profits through increased business activity.

"But the practical application of the program of price reduction implies a direct attack on one of the chief abuses of the profit system as we know it today—the trend toward monopoly and industrial combinations for the purpose of stabilizing prices. We cannot attain our ultimate objective as long as these abuses remain. The underlying purpose of business is to serve people; indeed, only as it serves people can it serve its own best interests."

Ruler Studies Law

Prince Taufa Ahau, 18-year-old ruler of the island of Tonga, is studying law.

Miss Perkins Backs Bill to Fix Pay On Government Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—The Government on one hand is urging industry to improve labor standards, while on the other, by letting contracts for its materials to the lowest bidders, in many cases it is encouraging employers to maintain the lowest standards, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, told a House judiciary subcommittee today.

The Secretary of Labor appeared before the committee to ask passage of the Healey bill, which would fix wages and hours for all labor employed under government contracts. A bill with a similar purpose, sponsored by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, was passed by the Senate last session.

Contract Standards

Certain standards of price and quality are fixed in the contracts, leading bidders to cut down on the cost of labor in the hope of being able to submit the lowest bid, Miss Perkins explained. Many employers which have agreements with unions as to wages and hours, she said, have been unable to bid on government work because they know it would be impossible to meet the competition of firms which have no such agreements.

Under the Bacon-Davis Act, prevailing wages are already being maintained on PWA construction let out to private contractors by the Government. The Healey bill would empower the Department of Labor to fix a similar scale if wages for workers employed in the manufacture of all materials the Government buys. It was stated at the outset of the hearings by Rep. Arthur D. Healey (D) of Massachusetts, author of the bill, that 42 per cent of the firms under contract with the Federal Government have abandoned NRA standards.

Republican members of the committee have displayed some concern lest the bill, by setting up wage and hour standards, should attempt to circumvent the Supreme Court's invalidation of the NRA.

Endorsement was also given the bill today by John P. Frey, president of the metal trades division of the American Federation of Labor, who said the Government was at present using its "enormous purchasing power" to encourage low labor standards. A majority of contracts entered into between the Government and private industry in the last six or seven years have been with firms that are most unfriendly to labor, he maintained.

Pictures Trace Bible History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., March 18 — Nearly 2200 photographs of Biblical manuscripts in the Greek monasteries on Mt. Athos, many of them never before seen by scholars, have been made this winter by a photographic expedition sponsored by Princeton University.

The photographs are of illustrations found in Bibles that cover a period from the second century to the nineteenth, and will be used here in reconstructing and studying the origins and development of Biblical manuscripts. The earliest ones to be photographed, many of which had not been catalogued and were therefore unknown to scholars, were painted in the ninth century A. D.

Famous Collection

Other pictures now in the Princeton Collection date back to the sixth century and, with the Mt. Athos photographs, make possible an accurate determination of the general structure of Bible illustrations as far back as the second century.

The photographic expedition, under the leadership of Dr. Kurt Weitzmann, of Princeton, assisted by Dr. Freiherr Anatol von Meibohm, of the University of Prague, passed two and a half months this winter in 14 of the 20 monasteries on Mt. Athos, one of the richest depositories of the early Bible pictures.

Since January, Profs. Albert M. Friend Jr. and Ernest T. de Wald, of the Princeton department of art and archaeology, have been working with Dr. Weitzmann cataloging the pictures in preparation for the publication of all the illustrations found in Greek manuscripts of both the Old and New Testaments.

First Expedition

The expedition was said to be the first one ever permitted to see the contents of the "Gospels of Nicephoros Phocia," an imperial gift of the Monastery of Great Laura, the first on Mt. Athos. The volume is bound in gold covers and embossed with gems and enamels.

The work at Princeton has been undertaken as a part of the preparation of an exhaustive index of Christian art.

Another Mt. Athos expedition is planned this fall, to be financed by the Ione May Spears Fund of Princeton University in co-operation with the New Testament department of the University of Chicago.

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THE WILLOUGHBY . . . *The season's wider strap, the new rounded-toe last, combine in dashing effect in this Sabot-type, side-buckle, tailored model. Note how perforations add to its grace. Custom leather heel. In London Tan Calf, Blue or Grey Suede or genuine White Buck.*

We're showing the colors . . . brighter, more vivid tones, and combinations than have been used for years . . . in our Spring collection of Matrix Shoes.

Blues-brighter-than-Navy, Buckingham Grey, London Tan or Coppery tones for your tailleur . . . these are some of the arresting colors that await your choice, in these exclusively beautiful shoes.

In every smart pair is "your footprint in leather," the patented, moulded sole that fits your shoe to your foot so exactly that your shoes retain their smart lines and perfect comfort throughout their wear.

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*to $1045 are the list prices of the new Buicks at Flint, Mich., subject to change without notice. Standard and special accessories groups on all models at extra cost. All Buick prices include safety glass throughout as standard equipment

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The new GMAC 6% Time Payment Plan cuts the cost of buying a car on time. Why not use these savings to get the kind of car you've always wanted?

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YOU GET A BETTER USED CAR FROM A BUICK DEALER

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Dirt Flies as Housing Project Nears Start on Foundations

Boston News Today:

Vulcania Makes Atlantic Run in 4 Days, 4 Hours
Floods Again Become Serious as Rain Continues
U. S. Marshal Murphy Advises Return of Ice House
Chain Store Extra Tax Ruled Out by Speaker
Farley and Colby Cross Verbal Swords in Hub

Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc.

Airplane View of South Boston Housing Development Area

Photo Shows the Excavations, Which Are Now 95 Per Cent Completed and Which Indicate the Novel Layout for the Buildings to Be Erected

Housing:

South Boston Project Moves Forward Rapidly

With opposition from private property owners at low ebb, W. Warren Rauch, district housing director, announced today that excavation work for the South Boston Housing Development is 95 per cent complete. During April, he announced, the project will employ some 500 men laying foundations. At present 100 men are being used on the excavations.

Mr. Rauch said they expected to construct the buildings and have them closed in before cold weather sets in next fall. They will be ready for occupancy, he believes, one year from now.

Objections to the project were raised by property owners in the vicinity. They asserted that the model housing accommodations were being erected in direct competition with buildings already built. They pointed out that these competing buildings would be built, partly, from taxes paid by themselves, but that the Government would not, in turn, pay taxes upon the buildings after they were erected.

In reply to this, housing authorities today pointed out that $3,750,000 of the project's cost will be spent for labor and materials in or near Boston. They say this sum will be spent within a few weeks after payment and that it will circulate several times, creating, in their opinion, a purchasing power in the community of $37,500,000 during its first year of construction.

This would be, they emphasize, something to off-set the taxes that might be collected.

Vulcania:

Makes Azores to Boston In Four Days, Four Hours

The Italian motorship Vulcania sighted Boston Lightship shortly after noon today, establishing a new all-time speed record for North Atlantic crossings from the Azores to Boston. Four days and four hours were consumed for the trip.

This new record was hailed in Boston shipping circles today because it emphasized the advantages of Boston's harbor for speed crossings. It is said that Boston is nearly a day nearer Europe by sea voyage time than is New York.

The Vulcania was recently rebuilt in Italy and had new Deisel engines installed. It has a top speed in the neighborhood of 23 knots, local agents of the line reported.

The vessel brings 119 passengers and 200 cases of Palermo lemons.

This is the second east to west crossing of the line since it established the new Italy-to-Boston direct service. Previously the Italian line ships stopped at New York before coming to Boston. This route is now reversed.

Rivers Rise:

Heavy Rains Bringing Back Flood Conditions

Heavy rains today sent the Connecticut River and its tributaries on the rampage again and on the flood map this afternoon menaced areas were charted in Western Massachusetts and Connecticut and, in the north, at Brattleboro and Bellows Falls.

The United States Weather Bureau here issued a special bulletin today that rain was expected to continue into Thursday and urged that all possible precautions be taken against flood hazards. Freezing temperatures which might hold back the waters are not expected before tomorrow night.

National Guard units were called out at Adams to lend aid to refugees in North Adams, which was isolated by the flood. The Twentieth Century Limited was trapped at Huntington between two washouts and caught by another train in its rear. Dispatchers planned to send trains from Albany and Springfield to rescue passengers if roadbed conditions were regarded as safe.

State police were ordered to New Hartford, Conn., on reports that a dam had gone out and several buildings swept away. Brattleboro was without electric power, and roads approaching the city were inundated.

Associated Press reports for the area stated that the New Hampshire Highway Department said another landslide, smaller than last week's, had closed Crawford Notch and that the Merrimack River was rising about an inch an hour.

Four bridges were closed because of high water, Orford to Barre; toll bridge at Cornish; Hinsdale suspension bridge. Roads were under water throughout the State.

In Maine, all rivers began rising again under the heavy downpour, but no immediate alarm was felt.

More flood news on this page

Port:

Commission Urged To Study Port Authority

Asserting that "slipshod methods" were rampant in the way Boston port was operated, former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald today asked the Massachusetts Legislature to appoint a special recess commission to study the Boston Port Authority. This request was seconded by Frank S. Davis, head of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Maritime Association.

It was pointed out that the Boston Port Authority has but five members while the New York board has 1000. Both men emphasized today that the port group actually lacks authority and they attribute what they asserted was a present unsatisfactory condition to this cause.

Chain Stores:

Proposed New Law Stalls in Legislature

An effort on the part of individual store owners to check, through legislation, the enormous chain store advantages was halted today when Leverett Saltonstall, chairman of the House Rules Committee, told retail merchants at the Gardiner Auditorium, that a technical rule made it impossible for their measure to be brought up unless they could show that it differed from legislation which has already been acted upon this year.

The legislation, sponsored by the Boston Fruit and Vegetable Buyers Association, would require retail and chain operators to obtain permits for each store from the Comptroller of the Currency. The cost of these permits would be graduated upward, according to the number of stores, thus making the expense heavy for the chain stores and supposedly equalizing profit conditions.

Mr. Saltonstall advised the grocers to prepare a brief showing the differences of their new legislation. Charles A. Butters, secretary of the association, and George Gold, an attorney, immediately agreed to prepare such a brief.

During the course of a turbulent hearing, spokesmen for small store owners said that unless the permit legislation is passed, many merchants will be forced out of business and thousands of dollars worth of trade will be lost to the state.

Farley-Colby:

On Same Program But Only One Is on the Air

Only through the press today did radio listeners have opportunity to learn that Bainbridge Colby of New York, Secretary of State in Woodrow Wilson's Cabinet, and foe of current new-deal policies, used his time at the Charitable Irish Society dinner last night in good-tempered but direct rebuttal of Postmaster General James A. Farley's "The United States of America" and insistence upon resistance "to distorted concepts of the Constitution by self-interested groups."

The Democratic National Chairman's bow to those of Irish ancestry and his defense of the ideals of the Administration went out over a radio hookup. Mr. Colby's words were limited to banqueters and the press.

Mr. Farley did not refer in his prepared address to either the New Deal or the President—nor did he amplify his remark on "self-interested groups." In the unannounced but not unexpected debate he championed an administration for which he said he sensed "a growing desire in all parts of the country to surge forward until we eliminate great economic wrongs which have existed in this country for generations."

"Why should sweatshops exist? Why should farmers work from sun-up to sundown for less than a living wage? Why should child labor be tolerated?

"The American people are demanding an answer to those pertinent questions, and they are demanding a remedy for those evils. We have succeeded in eliminating a great many of the wrongs inflicted upon the great masses of people in the past and with God's help we are going forward until we eliminate the remainder. . . . Now we must go forward until we make the reality of economic freedom a part of the heritage of every American boy and girl."

Mr. Colby said he detected a "little touch of politics" in the Farley address. On the point of ideals and idealism he said he had no ill-word for the idealists—"they are all right, but they have soarings after the infinite and divings after the unfathomable. The trouble is they don't always pay cash. Mr. Farley's idealism, on the other hand, is the kind that always pays cash. And we have still a third kind of idealist, who adopts bankruptcy for his ideals and pursues it for its own sake."

In interviews before sitting down at the same head table, the distinguished visitors dropped "party manners." Said Mr. Farley: "Roosevelt will win regardless of whom the Republicans nominate. Roosevelt will have more electoral votes this year than he did in 1932." Retorted Colby: "President Roosevelt's Administration will be swept out of power by a vote so decisive it will take on the character of a landslide."

Electric Icebox:

It Gets Blamed for New England Flood Situation

While flood waters mounted in New England rivers today, United States Marshal John J. Murphy came forward with a novel suggestion for flood prevention.

"Simply," he said, "abandon the electric refrigerator and return to the old-fashioned ice house and cut the ice out of the rivers before the first thaw."

Leaving the ice in the rivers adds to flood probabilities, he maintains.

Mr. Murphy said he had given the flood news "considerable cogitation." He disclosed that he has an appointment with President Roosevelt to discuss the flood situation, and he said he will lay his ice house idea before him.

"It would give," he pointed out, "immediate employment," and is "beyond possible criticism."

Home Goods:

Necessities Chief Urges Their Purchase

Ralph W. Robart, director of the State Division for the Necessaries of Life, yesterday appeared before the committee on mercantile affairs to favor legislation requiring counties, cities and towns to give preference in purchases to Massachusetts and to American-made goods. "To stimulate economic patriotism," he said.

Labor Leaders In R. I. Lining Up New Laws

Old Parties Indicate Willingness to Carry Out Labor Program

Third Party Threat

No Less Than 16 Proposals Included in List Prepared for Enactment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 18—With threat of a new third party—supported by the powerful labor contingent — hanging over them Republican and Democratic leaders in Rhode Island today indicated willingness to push through more labor legislation this session.

Quick to seize upon this advantage, the state branch of the American Federation of Labor has submitted a list of 16 amendments which they inform political leaders they regard as being worthy of immediate passage.

It was noted that virtually the same constitutional changes are incorporated in this list as were contemplated by labor during the recent agitation for a constitutional convention. Such a convention was voted down at the polls last week.

List Announced

Included in the list announced today by William L. Connolly, president of the State A. F. of L. group, are the following:

"1. Inclusion in Declaration of Rights. The rights of persons to organize and bargain collectively for their economic, social or political advancement and welfare.

"2. Prohibition of child labor in industry

"3. Civil Service for all state employees.

"4. Insuring shore rights and approaches thereto to the people for fishing, bathing and recreation purposes.

"5. Judges to be elected by direct vote of the people.

"6. Prohibiti .g the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

State Control

"7. Empowering the Governor of the State in event of state emergencies arising from labor disputes to take control of and operate any industry or enterprise for public welfare.

"8. Empowering cities and towns to acquire ownership and rights of operation of public utilities by majority vote of the citizens of said cities and towns.

"9. Recognition of the rights of the General Assembly to enact social security laws and appropriate funds for their maintenance.

"10. Compensation of members of the General Assembly to be $1500 per year.

"11. Nomination of candidates for state, city or town office by direct primary in preference to present convention system.

State Funds

"12. Giving the General Assembly the definite power to appropriate and expand state funds and prohibiting them from conferring this power to a budget director or a commission.

"13. Abolition of dual office holding.

"14. Revision of the present disproportionate representation in the State Senate.

"15. The outright abolition of the property qualification requirement, thereby restoring or giving to all citizens their full citizenship rights as intended by the framers of the United States Constitution; in other words, placing human rights above property rights.

"16. Provisions for initiative, referendum and recall for public and elected officeholders in state, cities and towns."

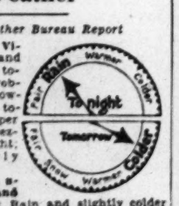
Some speculation attached itself to the tenth item, which raises salary of legislators to $1500 yearly. They are now paid $5 a day up to 60 days, making a top total of $300. There has been talk of altering this admittedly meager stipend for some time.

There was just a hint that the increase might have been included as bait among the other bills so that the Legislature would be tempted to pass the 16 measures in toto without acceptance of some and rejection of others.

This would permit turning aside criticism of their voting themselves a raise in pay through the simple expedient of saying it was included in the labor program and was simply passed for that reason.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Rain and slightly colder tonight and probably Thursday; lowest temperature tonight in the upper 30's, and near freezing Thursday night; fresh easterly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain and slightly colder tonight and Thursday.

Maine: Rain tonight and Thursday; slightly colder Thursday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain and colder tonight; Thursday rain, possibly changing to snow and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong east to southeast winds, and overcast weather with rain tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	63	Minneapolis	32	36
Bermuda	64	72	New Orleans	48	60
Chicago	32	38	New York	54	56
Denver	43	64	Norfolk	44	66
Helena	32	36	Philadelphia	50	66
Jacksonville	44	56	St. Louis	34	48
Kansas City	48	62	San Francisco	56	66
Miami	52	80	Washington	46	66

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., March 18.
B—Maximum, March 17.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 7:11 p. m.; height, 8.4 feet.
Thursday, 7:30 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:23 p. m.

Rush of Candidates Shows It's Still Anybody's Race

Up and Down Beacon Hill

There's a plethora of candidates this year in Massachusetts for almost any office. Now, plethora isn't a formidable word at all. It just means there are more political patriots willing to "serve the people" this year than are needed. If old Cincinnatus were doing any plowing this year, many of these candidates would be more serviceable were they to pick up the plow handles. But they won't, not these boys.

Now this condition of affairs in the "body politic" portends worthwhile opportunities in the offing. Candidates are not usually in the field in such abundance unless the conditions indicate that it's any man's battle.

Conditions Have Changed

Last year it wasn't so. Everything pointed to the Democrats. But since then more and more taxes are piling up, here in Massachusetts and all over this country of ours. No wonder the Republicans are recovering the use of their vocal chords. And so, with more billions in the offing for "the unemployed" and more ruffling on the surface by 'most everybody else, Republican candidates are enlisting as numerous as Democratic.

Right here in Massachusetts it's too early to outline boldly the tickets likely to be presented to the voters for their scrutiny next November.

One thing's certain—James M. Curley, Governor of Massachusetts, three times Mayor of Boston, two-term member of the National House of Representatives, member of Boston's old Board of Aldermen, in the old City Common Council before that, is bound to continue his career. Whether he's after the Democratic nomination for United States Senator (Marcus Alonzo Coolidge, present incumbent) or, for the sake of the ancient Democratic Party and Bay State harmony, a second term as Governor, remains to be seen. Probably, this observer believes, the Governor will desire to go to Washington where his unchallenged and sonorous eloquence may be heard reverberating under the vaulted dome of the national Capitol.

Republicans Willing

Of course, the Republicans, in this, the third year of the New Deal, are presenting candidates for the big toga. It's strange, but true that no one seems to think much of whether Senator Coolidge is willing to quit or not. They appear to have forgotten that he's no Babe in the Woods in politics.

The Republicans have two men who are ready to go to the United States Senate. Both are sons of men who have sat in that great debating club's swivel chairs. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., of Beverly, and Sinclair Weeks of Newton, are more than "willing" to be drafted as their party's candidate for the great talking club. In fact, they've got their campaign managers and political allies at work all over the State drumming up convention delegates.

Here is the line-up for the United States Senate. Governor Curley has been announcing his aspirations from time to time for months. Mr. Lodge announced his ambitions to follow in the footsteps of his grandfather as early as last October. Former Mayor Weeks hung back from taking this step until about Jan. 15 of this year. There was method in all this. It's often been thought poor politics to become an out-and-out candidate too early in a political contest.

There are so many candidates in both parties for the Governorship that this political observer will not attempt to discuss them nor their eagerly-sought "changes" at this juncture. They are hopping into the griddle in such numbers that nothing will be lost if discussion of these aspirants is delayed for the nonce.

The Republican state convention is to be held in the city of Springfield, June 18, 19, and 20. The Democrats are to hold theirs a few days later.

Rush Jones.

R. I. Starts Survey For 20-Year Plan Of Highway Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 18—A comprehensive survey of every mile of highway in Rhode Island to form the basis of a 20-year highway plan of development has been started. The project is being directed by Mayor John H. Caton 3rd, of the State Division of Roads, but PWA engineers, the State Planning Board and officials of the United States Bureau of Public Roads are co-operating.

Never before has the State launched such an exhaustive study of its roadways. Data will be gathered on all traffic arteries before planning experts begin their work of plotting future needs with an eye on future increases in motor traffic.

The aims of the survey were explained by George L. Minor, chairman of the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety, a group that also is keenly interested in the enterprise.

"The work the State is doing," Mr. Minor said, "is a complete inventory of all the state highways looking to the planning of farm to market roads and the elimination of all dangerous curves. The completed survey will give us a complete picture of construction and reconstruction needs."

The completed survey, Mr. Minor says, will be presented to the State Legislature with recommendation for a 20-year program designed to keep the highways in first class condition.

Such an ambitious program, Mr. Minor believes, would eliminate petty politics. "It would mean that a politician could get nowhere in his quest for a road in his district if the survey did not show a definite need for such a road."

Oyster-Shucking Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 18—If there are any three persons who think they can shuck 1000 oysters in less than 15 minutes and 31 seconds, they may prepare to defend their boast by competing with Jack Briden, Ed Aldrich and Paul Acciardo of Wickford, R. I., who last night became the champion oyster shuckers of the world at the Sportsmen's Show being held in the Rhode Island Auditorium, here. A rival team from Warren, R. I., made up of Albert Tavares, Rocco Campanelli and Gilbert Pontes, shucked their 1000 oysters in 17 minutes and 49 seconds.

Assertion that the term "champion oyster shuckers of the world" is a slight over-statement brings a heated retort from the sons of Narragansett Bay that Rhode Island is the sole home of the oyster-shucking contest, last night's being the first ever held anywhere, it is claimed.

Armed with heavy, rubber-padded gloves with thumb and forefinger guards on "the business hand," and wielding small, sharp knives, the winners slit and scraped their way to victory at the rate of one oyster every 2.763 seconds. End of the bout was signaled by the contestants sticking their knives into the tables which, a few minutes before, had been piled high with 2000 oysters. How the Walrus and the Carpenter would have enjoyed the spectacle!

Art in Education Takes New Place In Museum Plan

Ancient history is today making a new place for itself, as the Boston Museum of Fine Arts experiments with new educational ideas. The new plan takes form in lectures by museum instructors on timely school subjects, illustrated with slides and interesting pictures.

"Art is the expression of the culture of every age—not something apart from it—and it is best taught in high and preparatory schools as part of other studies," said Mrs. Anne Holliday Webb, supervisor of the division of museum extension, under which this work is being carried on. "Except for elective courses, there is no systematic attempt to give pupils a background of artistic heritage. Teachers are busy with full schedules, and museums must either impose upon already busy teachers, or seem to dismiss a responsibility for furthering this field of work."

Ideas Are Revised

Meeting this situation requires revision of earlier ideas of teaching art through art appreciation. It means using art to explain ideas, habits, customs, work, and play of any period. By choosing great works of art to illustrate these points, the aesthetic appreciation will come naturally, said Mrs. Webb.

In order to meet this problem the Boston Museum has begun the organization of sets of phtotgraphs and slides, closely related to history and literature courses taught in the schools. The educational trend in many museums follows similar lines.

Specialists Needed

It was soon discovered in the development of the idea at Boston that most effective sets of illustrated material could only be organized if specialists in each field worked them out. A general student could give talks based on material prepared by scholars, but this material, consisting of photographs and scholarly articles and bibliography, could only be assembled by those specializing in the field.

At this point, the Radcliffe graduate school came to the division of museum extension of the Boston Museum and offered the help of their specialists. As a result it has been possible to work out a plan whereby several advanced students will be granted fellowships for summer work at the museum. In this work they will be engaged in organizing the sets. Later such sets will be adapted to history and literature by the museum instructors.

Pay Cut Partly Restored

BARRE, Vt., March 18 (AP)—Barre school teachers who took a voluntary pay cut of 10 per cent two years ago, will have five per cent of it restored under next year's contract. The restoration includes janitors, school nurses and teachers, but not principals or superintendent.

Connecticut Valley Areas Again Flooded

Western Massachusetts Is Practically Isolated From Rest of State

Emergency Declared

Other Rivers Throughout the Eastern Part of Country Also Inundated

Service on the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Albany railroads through western Massachusetts was suspended at 2:30 today "until further notice."

Western Massachusetts is cut off from the rest of the State, two companies of the National Guard have sought for hours to reach North Adams, and the Mayor of Westfield has declared a state of emergency, according to flood bulletins reaching the State House this afternoon.

Continuous rain since last night has again run the Connecticut River to flood levels and no drop in temperature may be expected, according to the United States Weather Bureau, as a check to the rising waters.

Conditions along the Connecticut, from Bellows Falls and Brattleboro down to western Massachusetts, found their counterpart in fleeing families and destruction of property wrought by the unleashed Conemaugh, sweeping down again upon Johnstown, Penna., scene of the great disaster of 1889 when 2235 fatalities were recorded.

Pittsburgh's downtown and shopping district was inundated by the meeting of the Monongahela and the Allegheny Rivers, and elsewhere in that State, in up-state New York and along the Ohio flood conditions were reported at their peak.

Where Johnstown today hailed with joy the passing of the deluge, and National Guardsmen, CCC workers and WPA employees were called out on reclamation duty, Massachusetts was instructed by its Governor, hastening home from Scranton, to lend all possible assistance through the several departments to those made homeless or destitute by the flood.

A dozen buildings were reported swept away at New Hartford, Conn., as a dam there crumbled, and sent the Farmington River on a rampage.

At Adams, according to the Associated Press, 60 persons made homeless are at the State Armory. They were driven from their houses on Hoosac River. No gas service is available in three-quarters of the town. Mills are closed.

Conditions in the northern Berkshires were as bad as in 1927. Williamstown had no electric service. There was a possibility of no electric service in the entire section tonight.

State of Emergency

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. (AP)—Mayor R. H. Cowing of Westfield declared a state of public emergency at noon with the city isolated by high water on all sides except one, and all available man power being mobilized to rescue marooned families and buttress menaced river dikes.

The American Legion home and three churches were thrown open to refugees, numbering more than 200, at noon, who were brought to the center of the city for food and shelter. Police commandeered every available boat to evacuate families from the low-lying district.

The only remaining exit from Westfield was by way of Southwick. The Red Cross emergency disaster committee was working in high gear. A corps of 50 men from the Hampton Plains CCC camp were aiding police in rescue work and Mayor Cowing broadcast a radio message to all WPA workers to report to work to aid in sandbagging weak points on the river bank.

Highway Inundated

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., March 18 (AP)—Rising rivers, aroused by heavy rain, menaced Vermont's Connecticut Valley communities today, inundating scores of highways and leaving Brattleboro without electric power.

All roads to Brattleboro, except from Greenfield, Mass., were impassable as a result of a five-mile ice jam at Vernon Dam. The trouble started when another jam gave way at Bellows Falls, to the north, and sent the Connecticut River waters rushing through Brattleboro.

Service Suspended

BURLINGTON, Vt. — Rutland Railroad service to Boston has been suspended. There is no trouble with lines to New York and Montreal.

North Adams Routes Reported Under Water

Teletype messages to State Police headquarters at the State House this afternoon reported that flood waters during the night had engulfed North Adams. Route 8 between North Adams and Adams is blocked and also the Adams-Cheshire and the North Adams-Williamstown roads. The only route open, according to the police, is the Mohawk Trail.

Two national guard units have been ordered to proceed to North Adams with 100 beds and bed equipment.

Curley Orders Supplies

En route from Scranton, Penna., Governor Curley wired his office today that Adjutant General Rose had been instructed to place at the disposal of flood sufferers all the facilities of the State and that if more beds and blankets were needed they were to be provided. National Guard companies were to be summoned in case of need.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"PERSONAL APPEARANCE" (Plymouth). Comedy by Laurence Riley, presented by Brock Pemberton, featuring Barbara Brown, George Blackwood and Walten N. Greasa. 8:39. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"Sialom," a ski picture taken in St. Moritz. Featuring Guzzi Lantschner, Walter Riml and Hella Hartwich. 2:05, 4:05, 6, 7:50, 9:50. Preceding the first showing of the film at 12:30 will be Beethoven's Symphony #5, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky.

STATE and ORPHEUM — Clark Gable, Jean Harlow and Myrna Loy in "Wife Versus Secretary." Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10. Also "Follies of 1936" (latest Our Gang Comedy) and other shorts.

MEMORIAL—"Follow the Fleet," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Complete musical score by Irving Berlin. 10 a. m., 12:18, 2:36, 5, 7:18, 9:39. Tomorrow: Preview at 10 p. m. of "Love Before Breakfast," with Carole Lombard.

UNIVERSITY—"Clive of India," with Ronald Colman. 3, 6:10, 9:25. Also Jean Parker in "Sequoia." Tomorrow: Victor McLaglen and Freddie Bartholomew in "Professional Soldier." Also Bing Crosby in "Everything Goes."

METROPOLITAN—Gary Cooper and Marlene Dietrich in "Desire." 11 a. m., 1:46, 4:35, 7:30, 10:16. Stage: The Mills Brothers with Louis Armstrong and his orchestra. Also "Harlemania," an all Negro musical revue.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Klondike Annie," with Mae West. Fenway: 2, 4:43, 7:26, 10:09. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:21, 4:07, 6:53, 9:39. Also "Laughing Irish Eyes," with Phil Regan, Walter C. Kelly and Evelyn Knapp. Fenway: 12:48, 3:28, 6:11, 8:54. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:08, 2:52, 5:38, 8:24. Tomorrow: Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times." Also Gladys Swarthout and Jan Kiepura in "Give Us This Night."

COOLIDGE CORNER — "East of Java," with Charles Bickford. 2:05, 5:10, 8:20. Robert Donat in "The Ghost Goes West." 3:45, 6:50, 10.

UPTOWN — "The Ghost Goes West," with Robert Donat. 1:10, 4:15, 7:15, 10:20. Also "Petrified Forest." 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

EXETER — Irene Dunn and Robert Taylor in "Magnificent Obsession." 2:15, 5:25, 8:40. Joan Blondell in "Miss Pacific Fleet." 4:05, 7:20. Tomorrow: Claire Trevor and Kent Taylor in "My Marriage." Also Jean Harlow in "Riff Raff."

TREMONT—William Powell and Myrna Loy in "The Thin Man." 9 a. m., 12:04, 3:21, 6:38, 9:55. Also "Feather in Her Hat," with Pauline Lord and Billie Burke. 10:35 a. m., 1:52, 5:09, 8:26.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Stars of Tomorrow," "Movie Milestones," Bill Corum's "Winter Sports," "Richard Wagner" (Impressionistic scenes and music). Also other shorts.

BOSTON—Fred Stone in "The Farmer in the Dell." 10:53 a. m., 1:53, 4:53, 7:53, 10:33. Stage: Ralph Bellamy, screen star; also "Let's Go Revue," featuring Lee Sims and Ilomay Bailey; Niraka in her "Butterfly Dance." Tomorrow: Gene Raymond and Wendy Barrie in "Love on a Bet." Stage: "Folies Comiques de Paris."

MODERN—Paul Muni in "The Story of Louis Pasteur," 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Tango," with Marian Nixon, Chick Chandler and Marie Prevost. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Joint recital by Beatrice Harrison, English cellist, and Henri Deering, pianist. 8:30.

SANDERS THEATER (Cambridge)—Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, Ernst Hoffmann, conductor, and the Commonwealth Choral Symphony, A. Buckingham Simson, conductor, presenting Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise." 8:15.

SOUTH END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor, English High School, 29 Montgomery Street. 7:30.

NORTH END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Chester Mason, conductor, Michelangelo School, Charter Street. 7:30.

JACOB SLEEPER HALL—"In a Persian Garden," presented by students in the Boston University College of Music. 688 Boylston Street. 8:15.

Other Events

FOGG ART MUSEUM—Third in the series of Charles Eliot Norton lectures on "The Renewal of Words," by Robert Frost, entitled, "Does Wisdom Signify?" Kirkland Street. 8.

MASS. SCHOOL OF ART—Address by Frank A. Staples, director of the New Hampshire School of Arts and Crafts, 364 Brookline Avenue. 8.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—Puppet performance by M. Fernand Brossard. Refreshments served, 140 Newbury Street. 8.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

ASSOCIATION OF COST ACCOUNTANTS—Presentation of a case study in operation of cost system by Prof. Wyman P. Fiske of Mass. Institute of Technology. Chamber of Commerce, 80 Federal Street. 6:30.

HORTICULTURAL HALL—Lecture on "Applied Entomology," by Prof. W. D. Whitcomb of Waltham. Also lecture on "Advanced Systematic Botany," by Dr. Haertl. Register at the Hall.

FORD HALL—Address by Maj.-Gen. Victor A. Yakhontoff, former Tsarist military attache at the Imperial Russian Embassy in Tokyo, on "The Soviet Union and the Far Eastern War Danger." 8:15.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Course in creative writing. 40 Beacon Street. 7:45.

HYDE PARK WPA DRAMATICS—Yiddish Civic Art Theater, with Orchestra. Cong. Adas Israel, Arlington Street. 7:30.

SOUTH COVE WPA LECTURE—"Work Under the WPA," by Charles T. Brooks. Also West End Community Theater in "The Whirlwind;" and instrumental trio. Municipal Building, 122 Tyler Street. 8.

OUTER SOUTH END WPA LECTURE—"International Relations," by Attorney A. Cardosa, with trio and movies. Welling Street Hall. 8.

BRIGHTON WPA DRAMATICS—North End Community Theater in "One Word in Code"; South Boston Community Theater in "Dinty Has His Way"; South End Community Theater in "The Nuremberg Doll"; also orchestral concert, conducted by Richard Cosby. Brighton High School, Cambridge and Warren Streets. 7:30.

Tomorrow

Music

GEORGE W. BROWN HALL (N. E. Conservatory)—Recital by Lucille Monaghan, pianist. 3.

BACK BAY WPA CONCERT—Choral group, G. Roberts Lunger, conductor. High School of Commerce, Avenue Louis Pasteur. 9 a. m.

Other Events

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Last in a series of lectures on "Current Monetary and Banking Problems," by Dr. Oliver M. W. Sprague of Harvard University. 491 Boylston Street. 5.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Talk on "Questions of the Moment," by Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer. 46 Beacon Street. 11.

STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS—Eighth annual American Home and Youth Conference. Hotel Statler. Sessions at 10 and 3.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Illustrated Books" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

Hatfield to Get Revenue From Reopened Lead Mine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HATFIELD, Mass., March 18—The old lead mine in West Hatfield is to be reopened by William O. Ellis of Concord under an agreement with the Board of Selectmen whereby the town will receive 50 cents a ton for barium sulphide now loose on the top surface and 25 cents a ton for mineral that has to be mined.

The agreement, which will cover a three-year period, has been approved by the voters in special town meeting. It is planned to erect and operate a reducing plant at the mine.

Smith to Honor Founder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 18—The Sophia Smith Homestead in Hatfield, a small colonial house that was the birthplace of the founder of Smith College, will be reopened this spring to students, alumnae and friends of Smith College, the Alumnae Association announces. Miss Margaret Smith will be in charge of the house, which was purchased by the alumnae in 1915. Much of the original furniture has been located and replaced in its original setting.

Churches and Welfare Groups Aid Blind Handicraft Sales; Funds Used to Extend Training

The knitted penguin and the calico pup will not be there for long. Not at the rate things are selling at the Blind Handicraft Shop. If this year's sales at 73 Newbury Street keep up the way they started on Monday, says William McCarthy, state director of the Division of the Blind, they will be the biggest ever recorded in the State.

Everybody is helping—Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic. While this year's sale is conducted under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, Woman's Department, practically all the churches and charitable organizations in the Commonwealth are represented. Each day a different group of 120 women takes charge, from March 16 to 28 inclusive. All are volunteer workers. Every cent of the proceeds goes to the blind of the State, numbering about 4500, who have been trained by the Department of Education to earn something toward their support by their handiwork.

Idleness Is Handicap

It is a common saying among the blind that their handicap is not their blindness, but enforced idleness. Massachusetts pioneered in the work of educating its blind citizens 104 years ago, when it established a school for the children, the Perkins Institution for the Blind, in 1832.

It was the first state, says Mr. McCarthy, to establish a commission to direct the work among the blind. This was organized in 1906, and is now known as the Division of the Blind. This department is the only means by which hundreds of blind men and women, especially those who have not had the privileges of school education, become able to earn. Its teachers are sent all over the Commonwealth, to the homes of the sightless, to train them to produce the things which are sold at the Newbury Street shop. The State furnishes materials to the workers at wholesale prices and undertakes to sell their products, giving them every penny received from the sale. It maintains the Boston salesroom and one in Pittsfield, for work done in the western part of the State.

Variety of Products

Many housewives who pass the shop frequently have no knowledge of the many useful and attractive household articles which lie waiting to be discovered any day of the year. Sturdy, hand-spun, hand-woven linens from the Woolson House looms, towels, napkins, bath rugs, carriage robes, gay luncheon sets, dainty hangings, jolly kettle holders, pewter and copper bowls, delicately hammered by hand; hand-sewn silk ties for the men, gingham rabbits for the babies, are among the many objects offered for sale. No one who has visited the Cambridge workshops for the blind, known as the Woolson House Industries, will ever forget the craftsmanlike pride in the job well done which is part of the development of each workman who canes a chair, and each spinner of flax, and each weaver of linen or woolen cloth. With Miss Myra Davis as weaving instructor, a member of the Arts and Crafts Society and for many years a worker with the blind, the bedspreads, often modeled on colonial period patterns, and the handsome rose-bordered curtains, for which Woolson House is well known, naturally achieve a standard rather above the ordinary level of handicraft.

Many of the articles for sale have a little history of their own. The maker of hand-beaten copper bowls is a man who suddenly lost his sight and faced the problem of supporting a wife and four children, with no immediate means. He learned to make fine metal things, and now is busy most of the time. A young blind man, left alone in a house, while his mother went out to work, conceived the idea of a certain type of hook-ended garden stake, which is proving very popular with members of garden clubs.

Whole-Hearted Support

It is the need of keeping these workers employed which has called forth the whole-hearted response from the women of Massachusetts. They are helping to correct a concept which for long has been all too common among sighted individuals—the false concept of a blind person as a beggar or street musician, an object of charity. The Christian Science denomination has accepted the call, along with the rest, and next Tuesday's volunteer workers will be representatives of that denomination. On that day too the sales hours, ordinarily from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., will be extended to 6 p. m. It is well known among workers with the blind that more Christian Science literature is published in Braille than any other religious material. The Christian Science Publishing Society has four Braille publications, and the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy publish, in addition to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," five other books by Mrs. Eddy, all in what is known as Grade 1½. Recently they produced "Christian Healing" in Moon type, and have issued one publication in New York Point, and one in American Braille. Mrs. Bolina B. Barney, Executive Secretary to Harry I. Hunt, Publishers' Agent, is chairman of the Committee arranging the Tuesday group of workers at the sale.

Harvard Tackles Problem Of Training Modern Youth

A series of public conferences by noted educators on the problems of training modern youth will open tonight at Harvard University with a discussion of the transition period between elementary and secondary schools, at 8 o'clock, in Emerson Hall, Room D., Harvard Yard. Prof. Donald D. Durrell of Boston University will lead the discussion.

Parents with children in school are especially invited to hear these discussions, which are sponsored by the Harvard Teachers' Association as a part of its annual meeting in Cambridge this week. Sessions are open to the public without charge.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1450kc-WAAB-213m
6:00 'The Manitor Views the News'	NBC Concert Hour: orchestra,	Jack Onslow's Baseball School	Hits and Encores: music; talks
6:15 Kay Payne, songs	Cesare Sodero, conductor	Air Adventures of Jimmie Allen	"Wilderness Road": sketch
6:30 "The Singing Lady": sketch	Tom Mix's Straight Shooters.	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Hits and Encores: music; talks
6:45 'Little Orphan Annie': sketch	"Three Smiles," vocalists	Dick Tracy: detective drama	Hits and Encores: music; talks
7:00 News; Supper Show: songs	"Checker Board": sports	Yankee News Service	'Buck Rogers in 25th Century'
7:15 Mr. and Mrs. Maxcogin: skit	News; Musical Turns; talk,	Washington Back Stage	"Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim"
7:30 News; songs; sports; briefs	Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.	Talk, Governor Curley	Reports; "Vanished Voices";
7:45 Lowell Thomas, news	"Three Scamps," vocalists	Political talk; sketch	sketch and orchestra
8:00 "Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	"Myrt and Marge": drama	Yankee News Service
8:15 "Captain Tim's Adventures"	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	"Night Life in Paris"	Jack Fisher's Orch.; soloist.
8:30 "Lum and Abner": sketch	After-Dinner Revue: songs	Kate Smith; Miller's Orch.	Saving Golf Strokes
8:45 Talk, Leverett Saltonstall	Musical Moments: recording.	Beake Carter, news comment.	Ted Florito's Orchestra
9:00 Choir recital	"One Man's Family": drama,	Cavalcade of America: dra-	Master of Mystery, local dra-
9:15 Choir recital	from San Francisco	matic sketch; orchestra	matic sketch
9:30 Frank Simon's Con. Band;	Serenade: Wayne King and his	George Burns & Gracie Allen;	Hugo Mariani's Cosmopolitans;
9:45 Bennett Chapple, narrator.	orchestra; soloist	Milton Watson; Renard's Or.	Corinna Mura, soloist
10:00 Pat Binford, master of cere-	Town Hall Tonight: Fred	Rosa Ponselle, soprano;	Annual Highway Safety Drive:
10:15 monies; variety program.	Allen, Portland Hoffa; Art	mixed chorus; orchestra	speakers; sketches; music
10:30 "10,000 Years in Sing Sing";	Players; quartet; amateurs;	Ray Noble and his orchestra;	Hudson DeLange's Orchestra.
10:45 dramatic sketch; orchestra	Van Steeden's Orchestra	Connie Boswell, soloist	Yankee News Service
11:00 John Charles Thomas, bari-	"Your Hit Parade"; Ray Sin-	'Gang Busters': G-men drama	"Husbands and Wives"; dra-
11:15 tone; chorus; orchestra	atra's Orchestra; soloists	with Phillips Lord	matic sketch
11:30 Address, Robert H. Jackson,	"Your Hit Parade"; Ray Sin-	News dramatizations	Special sport program from
11:45 Young Democratic Club	atra's Orchestra; soloists	Spotlight Revue	Boston Arena
11:00 Reports; news; Nanny Weeks	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Abe Lyman and his orchestra.
11:15 and his orchestra	Sports Review; Musical Turns	Hudson DeLange's Orchestra	Abe Lyman and his orchestra
11:30 Enoch Light and his dance	Joe Reichman and his dance	De Marco's Orchestra	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra
11:45 orchestra	orchestra	De Marco's Orchestra	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.
12:00 WORL (920kc), The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), Eastman School Symphony Orchestra, Paul White, conductor.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild drama: James Hilton's "Lost Horizon."

Dinner and After

7:00 WAAB, "Washington Speaks"; Rep. William P. Connery Jr., Mass.
8:00 WAAB, "Arts and Crafts of New Hampshire," Maud Briggs Knowlton.
8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Air Show, starring Alexander Gray; Charles Hanson Towne; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, Antonio Modarelli, conducter; Joseph Bentonelli, tenor.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee Hour: Frank Fay; Richard Barthelmess; Mary Philips; Joseph Greenwald; Freddie Lightner; Brown Sisters.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Jack Hylton's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Fray and Baum, piano duo.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Excerpts from "Trial by Jury," M. S. C. Chorus.
8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Little Symphony Orchestra, Phillip James, conductor.
8:45 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Victor Bay and concert orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West.
9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Ed Wynn in "Gulliver the Traveler."
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "America's Town Meeting": "The Supreme Court and the Constitution," Sen. David I. Walsh, Prof. Howard L. McBain; questions from audience.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra; Bob Burns; Lyda Roberti; Emmanuel Feuerman, celist.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Russ Morgan and his orchestra.
12:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

What's Going On in the Arts

Mr. Toscanini Again

AGAIN yesterday afternoon, a capacity audience in Symphony Hall gave an ovation to Arturo Toscanini and the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York. The visitors' second and final program was made up of Rossini's Overture to "L'Italiana in Algeri," Brahms's Fourth Symphony, three movements from Verdi's String Quartet in E minor, Debussy's "Nuages" and "Fêtes" and Strauss's "Death and Transfiguration."

Rossini's Overture, unheard here for many years, was splendidly performed. Mr. Toscanini, an Italian and a product of the Italian lyric theater, is at his best in music of this type. For the same reasons, he was able to give an enthralling performance of the music by Verdi. This is of course very minor music indeed, and probably it would be better to hear it from the four instruments for which it was written. But Mr. Toscanini imbued it with a charming grace and limpidity. The dramatic element was emphasized in the Strauss-tone poem, which was brought to a thrilling climax.

The interpretation of the Brahms Fourth was remarkable for its precision and its clarity, if not for its fire. This symphony is supposed to be one of the maestro's greatest achievements. But in Brahms, as it seems to this listener, Mr. Toscanini is less well served than in some other music by his attention to detail and his insistence upon following what he understands to be the composer's intentions. There is in this interpretation, as in some of his other readings, a certain literalness, a want of flexibility, an absence of ardor. The symphony never bursts into flame. The last movement, in particular, was sufficiently "energico" yesterday, but never "passionato." And the same quality of literalness impairs also the poetry of his Debussy.

Nevertheless, the visit of the New Yorkers has been an event, and it is bound to have beneficial results on music in Boston. Unquestionably Bostonians' minds have been broadened. They will appreciate their own orchestra and their own conductor not less but more, as a result of this interlude. We understand that Mr. Toscanini has already been invited to return next year as guest conductor of the Boston orchestra. Let us hope he will accept. It would be interesting and stimulating to hear him lead a group of musicians from which he could exact a bigger and warmer volume of tone. L. A. S.

Chamber Concert

LAST night in George Brown Hall, a program of chamber music was given by members of the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music, under the general direction of GeorgesLaurent. Among the artists were Georges Fourel, viola, Victor Polatschek, clarinet, Clément Lenom, oboe, Boaz Piller, bassoon, J. M. Sanromá, pianoforte, Georg Boettcher, French horn, Rulon Robison, tenor, and Mr. Laurent, flute. The program listed a seldom heard Mozart Trio in E flat major for clarinet, viola and pianoforte; a Sonata for flute and pianoforte by Robert Casadésus; a group of songs from Schubert, Schumann and Brahms; a miniature suite of nine short pieces for wind instruments, entitled "Through the Soviet Union" and written by Wlassow and Fehre, and Beethoven's Quintet in E flat major, Op. 16, for oboe, clarinet, bassoon, French horn and pianoforte.

The Mozart was played with clarity and grace, and the sonata for flute and pianoforte again emphasized the many artistic virtues of Messrs. Laurent and Sanromá. Mr. Robison was especially happy in his presentation of Schumann's "Mondnacht" and the "Vergebliches Ständchen" by Brahms.

The novelty of the evening was the little suite founded on melodies (so a program note stated) gleaned from the peoples of the U. S. S. R. The name of neither Wlassow or Fehre is familiar to this commentator, but one may say for the suite that each section was characterized by a refreshing brevity and one or two sections embodied downright wit. An amusing trifle, for the most part well written.

The Beethoven Quintet was easily the pièce de résistance of the evening and served as a satisfying vehicle for Messrs. Lenon, Boettcher and Sanromá to set forth the solo passages for their respective instruments. The very large audience gave close attention and enthusiastic applause. G. M. S.

Goodman-Walker Gallery

PRINTS by craftsmen are on view at the Goodman - Walker Gallery, Boylston Street at Dartmouth.

From the Parisian school there are many interesting pictures which reveal new and renewed tendencies Modern artists find graphic art a sympathetic outlet and they turn to it when they have amusing ideas, or when they wish for simplications which cannot be given the space or emphasis of an easel picture. Here at Goodman-Walker's are etchings and lithographs by Picasso and Matisse.

Picasso prefers to dwell upon the figure, or composition of figures. He conveys to the plate his detached, thoughtful planning, and he maintains the dignity and methodical approach of his large pictures. These prints bear the imprint of his classical trend — large heroic figures, impersonal, monumental and aloof. Even in a contour, without benefit of shading, he implies the sturdy, flexible form. These are models of conciseness and there is no doubt that he recaptures the refinements and dynamics of Greek vase drawings. This is not slavish imitation. Picasso is a masterly artist; when he acknowledges ideas from another civilization, he recreates them to his own ends.

Matisse's prints seem more like black-and-white translations of his oils. Color dispersed, scattered, broken, directed into arabesques—such are the ingredients of the paintings. In the print there are the same broken-up shapes, the same dots and circles and curlicues. The design is made to hold its own, without the refreshment of pigment.

Dunoyer de Segonzac makes some exhilarating portraits of trees Woodland subjects are depicted with the freedom and sparkle inherent in aquaforte, properly applied. The shapes, the vegetation, the directions of growth are indicated to a calligraphic line, is freest of mannerism. Also from Paris are prints of Laboureur and Manet.

Added is a series by the Dutchman, Marius Bauer. His subjects of the Near East are romantic, picturesque, on the side of fantasy. Sometimes his lines are too heavy, sometimes too sheer to achieve a fine result. For us the etchings, though they may be enjoyable, possess no vigor. They belong to fin-de-siècle romanticism, remote indeed from art subjects. D. A.

Rail Stockholder Questions Validity Of Bankruptcy Act

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 18 (AP)—A petition for permission to intervene in reorganization proceedings of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, filed yesterday with the Federal District Court, questioned the constitutionality of Section 77B of the National Bankruptcy Act.

The petitioner was Arthur F. Scofield of Bridgeport, holder of seven of the railroad's $100 convertible debentures. Among the contentions advanced in his petition relating to the alleged unconstitutionality of Section 77B were:

1. The section "attempts to vest judicial power in judges as distinct from the courts of which such judges are officers."
2. It "attempts to limit the judicial power of the court to make it subject to the exercise of an executive and legislative power vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission."
3. Sub-sections of Section 77B "tend to deprive the intervenor and all others similarly situated of his and their property without due process of law in violation of (the fifth) amendment of the Constitution."

The petition asked the court to rule on the constitutionality of Section 77B before the railroad trustees present their plan of reorganization because a delay will entail "enormous expense and loss before final disposition of the proceedings, and of any subsequent proceedings that may hereafter be necessary."

Vermont's Largest Village Aspires to City Ranking

BENNINGTON, Vt., March 18 (AP)—This village of 7000 persons appeared headed for the list of Vermont cities today.

A committee appointed a year ago to consider turning the State's largest village into a city reported to a village meeting yesterday that it favored the change. The committee was told to continue its study of the mater and report, not later than Nov. 1, with a drafted charter.

Maine Political Pots Boil With Preconvention Vigor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Maine, March 18 — With dates fixed for both Republican and Democratic state conventions, the political pot in Maine has begun to boil.

The Democratic convention is scheduled for March 31 at Lewiston while the Republican state convention is set for April 2 at Bangor.

There are already four announced Republican candidates for Governor. Several Democratic possibilities await a final closing of the door to a third nomination by Gov. Louis J. Brann before announcing their candidacy. A powerful group of party leaders have not abandoned hope of drafting Governor Brann for another possible term.

When Governor Brann appears at the Democratic state convention, it is planned to greet him with such an ovation that he will change his mind about not running for a third term. Those close to the Governor, however, say that he will not change.

Four announced aspirants for the Republican gubernatorial nomination are Clyde H. Smith and Blin W. Page of Skowhegan, Secretary of State Lewis O. Barrows of Newport and the Rev. Benjamin C. Bubar of Blaine.

One situation which is likely to be considered seriously at the conventions, that of the inroads which are being made upon the old parties by two new political groups—the Townsend Old-Age Pension Clubs and the Unions for Social Justice, based upon theories of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, of Royal Oak, Mich. The Townsend clubs appear to have their strongest hold in the Republican Party, while the Social Justice groups are being sponsored, to considerable extent, by Democrats.

Former Gov. Percival P. Baxter of Portland will be chairman and Senator Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware the keynote speaker at the Republican convention. Harold F. Duborn of Waterville will be chairman of the Democratic convention.

In the event of Governor Brann not running, several possible candidates have been mentioned. State Representative George J. Doyle of Skowhegan has said that he will make the run. Others whose names have been suggested for the gubernatorial nomination include Paul C. Thurston, chairman of the State Highway Commission; Edward E. Chase of Baring, member of the Public Utilities Commission; State Senator Homer F. Worcester of Jonesport; Dexter P. Cooper of Eastport, father of the Quoddy tide power project; James B. Perkins of Boothbay Harbor, and State Representative J. Walter Desmond of Portland.

ERA Officials Face Bribery Charges In Maine's High Court

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 18 (AP)—Trial of the first of 18 men indicted for irregular administration of the Maine ERA is scheduled to begin in Superior Court tomorrow.

Judge William H. Fisher overruled a defense challenge to the States' right to prosecute George W. Martin, former ERA clothing warehouse manager, on a bribery count. Mr. Martin was ordered to be ready for trial tomorrow.

The indictment returned by a grand jury, which spent eight days investigating conduct of the relief agency, specifically accused the ERA official of accepting $1200 from John H. Vickery, brewer agent of the W. S. Emerson Company of Bangor, to "influence" him to buy that firm's wares.

Joseph E. F. Connolly, chief defense lawyer, immediately asked that John A. McDonough, former ERA administrator indicted on conspiracy and cheating charges, be tried at the current court term.

Pending outcome of the jurisdictional challenge, all respondents withheld pleas.

Educators to Confer At Brown University

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 18—More than 350 educators from Rhode Island and other parts of New England are expected here Saturday for the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Brown University Teachers' Association. Speakers and round-table discussions will weigh a variety of educational problems.

Principal speakers at the morning session at 10 o'clock in Alumnae Hall, Pembroke College, will be Dr. Herbert H. Jasper of Brown University, and Dr. Peter Manniche, president of the International Peoples' College, Elsinore, Denmark.

Dr. Jasper will speak on "Some Special Educational Disabilities and Remedial Measures" and Dr. Manniche on "The Folk High Schools of Denmark and Education for Community Life." Vice-President Albert D. Mead of Brown University will open the session.

"Adult Education: A Tide in the Affairs of Men," will be discussed by Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, professor of geology at Harvard, at 1:15 in Alumnae Hall. Dr. Alexander J. Stoddard, superintendent of the Providence public schools, will preside.

Holyoke to Share Airport Expense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLYOKE, Mass., March 18—The Board of Aldermen last night unanimously voted to share in the development of Barnes Airport, midway between this city and Westfield, a project already approved by the Westfield City Council.

Holyoke's share in the expense will be approximately $14,000 and there is but one condition attached, that being that half of the labor employed in the development be drawn from Holyoke.

The board's decision clears the way for the airport development for which a grant of $89,000 already has been approved by the WPA. The two cities will share in the upkeep and income from the field.

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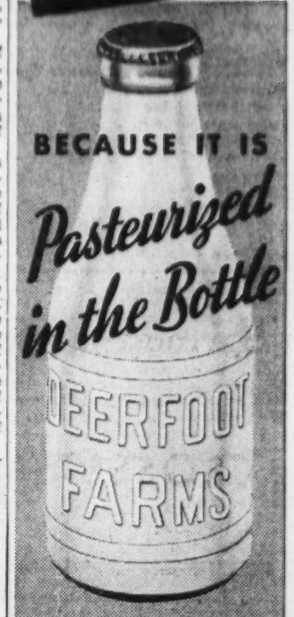

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Steamship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Paris	March 21	Plymouth, March 27	Mar. 20, 8:00 pm	Mar. 21, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Seattle,	March 28	Mar. 20, 4:00 pm	Mar. 20, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco,	March 30	Mar. 26, 4:00 pm	Mar. 26, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro,	April 1	Mar. 28, 4:00 pm	Mar. 28, 7:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco,	April 8	April 3, 4:00 pm	April 3, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Grant	Seattle,	March 26	Mar. 23, 4:00 pm	Mar. 23, 7:30 pm

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Vermont's Maples Yield Their Yearly Bounty for the Nation's Sweet Tooth

Sap starts running as farmers prepare their equipment to turn the crop into sirup and sugar; Industry is traced back to Indian days and the legend of its discovery.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 18—Sap once again runs in New England maples. The trees are preparing their yearly bounty for the nation's sweet-tooth. Up here in the Green Mountain State, warmer days have started the maple sap coursing upward from roots spread deep in the ground. Farmers, recognizing the signs, today took sugarin' tools from the barn and started for their orchards.

The story of maple sugar and maple sirup begins in Indian days. It developed into a highly scientific process. As it is made today in up-to-date sugar-houses, with all modern conveniences, it forms an interesting contrast with early procedure.

According to Indian legends, maple sirup was discovered by accident. Credit is given to Moqua, squaw of the mighty hunter Woksis, who prepared an evening meal for her lord of moose meat boiled in maple-sap. While cooking, however, she forgot to tend the meat, with the result that the sap thickened.

Woksis, surprised and delighted to find a new delicacy in his diet, neglected to scold Moqua. Instead he praised her, and told tribal friends how Kosed Kusbah, the Indians' mythical instructor, had taught her to make a dainty dish by boiling the juice of the maple. Other Indian legends have come down through the years enriching this New England tradition.

Even early settlers made use of this food. Maple sirup and honey were the only sweetenings they had.

Tapped Maples

These early settlers first tapped maples by cutting gashes with their axes. Later they used gouges. Below each gash they placed wooden spouts of sumac stems, through which the sap dripped into rough-hewn troughs. They gathered it in buckets borne on a neck-yoke, and carried it to a big store-trough placed beside the boiling pot. From this trough they poured it into a great kettle hung over an open fire, and boiled it down to sirup.

Facing the fire was an open shanty, which sheltered the sugar-maker from rain and snow. Boiling operations were kept up all through the sugar season—day and night—as the pioneers made the most of their opportunity.

It was the custom then—and it still is now in a degree—for all the young people to gather for the sugaring-off. They congregated around the kettle, ladled out a bit of the sirup and dropped it on snow. Before the sugar cake had cooled it was eaten, with great relish and enjoyment.

Differ Slightly

Modern methods differ but slightly from those early ways. Some inventions may have taken place of crude implements, but the process is basically the same. Nowadays metal spiles and metal buckets are used instead of wooden utensils. Buckets are covered to keep out falling debris. Sap is boiled in enclosed evaporators. The long process from tree to kettle has been shortened as much as possible as it has been found that the least possible exposure to air keeps the sugar lighter in color, and increases its value in city markets.

Many people come up from the city at this time to share in the work and fun. They help tap trees and collect the sap, watch the boiling down and then gladly help eat the candied snow.

They learn that it takes a few nights of freezing weather, followed by thawing days, for the sap to start a-risin' in the maples, and that an ordinary run on the trees lasts three weeks, depending, of course, on weather conditions. Best conditions occur when the wind is moderate, the temperature not too warm, and the sky clear.

Experts have estimated that trees average 10 to 20 gallons of sap; and that 50 gallons of the sap make one gallon of sirup or about six pounds of sugar.

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes in the Maple Sugar Industry

Upper Left—Harvesting Maple Sap Is a Personal Job. Even the Children Work During the Short Productive Period, and Enjoy It. Upper Center—Plant on a Vermont Farm. It Has Modern Equipment and the Operator Is a Graduate of Agricultural School. Upper Right—The Old Method of a Yoke and Suspending Two Buckets Is Still in Use. Lower—Throughout Northern New England the Maple Trees Are Beginning to Yield Their Sap

Arnold Arboretum Man Wins 1936 Loder Rhododendron Cup

Prof. Alfred Rehder, more than 35 years connected with the Arnold Arboretum, has been awarded the Loder Rhododendron Cup for the year 1936 by the Royal Horticultural Society of London, Donald Wyman, head of the Arboretum announced today. This is regarded as an outstanding honor in the horticultural world, particularly since it has been granted to only three men outside of England since 1921, when the cup was first awarded. It is awarded each year for outstanding work in advancing the knowledge of rhododendrons and azaleas.

Professor Rehder has been connected with the Arboretum since 1900, and is now associate professor of dendrology and curator of the herbarium, which contains some 400,000 specimens of woody plants from all parts of the world. He has spent considerable time in European libraries and botanical gardens, examining and collecting new and interesting plants for the Arnold Arboretum. Several times he has had interesting incidents with border officials of the different countries.

At one time, coming out of Russia, he had a considerable number of undeveloped films with him. It was naturally difficult to prove the contents of these undeveloped films, for officials at that time were on the watch for all sorts of devious "plots" against their government. Nevertheless, after considerable explanation, Professor Rehder was fortunately able to prove that he had no criminal intentions against any government and that he was only interested in plants. After confiscating a few harmless maps in his possession, the officials finally let him take his valuable plant pictures with him.

Professor Rehder has written many works on woody plants. His "Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs" is a standard text and reference work in the United States. A great deal of information he has accumulated through the years has been carefully recorded in this book so that the uninformed may turn to any woody plant hardy in the North America (exclusive of tropical and subtropical) regions and find out the size of the plant, where it grows best, the color of its blooms and fruits and many detailed points about its identification.

Professor Rehder, among other things, is an honorary fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh and an honorary member of the German Dendrological Society, the Dendrological Society of Czechoslovakia, the Rhododendron Society of England, and the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Rhode Island

Providence—Tuesdays, 10:30 a. m., WPRO, 630kc.

Teachers' Group Asked to Dismiss Smith's Opponents

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 18 (AP)—The Springfield Teachers Economic Association says 125 educational organizations in Massachusetts favor removal of those directors of the State Teachers' Federation who endorsed replacement of Dr. Payson Smith as Commissioner of Education.

The Springfield organization initiated a "housecleaning" movement within the federation Jan. 28 urging a change in policy.

One hundred and forty replies have been received to 215 letters sent to federation affiliates, the Springfield association said. Of the 140 replies only four opposed the suggested change in policy while 11 said they had tabled or postponed action.

The Springfield association said the 125 groups reported they would work to rid the federation of those officers who worked for the dismissal of Dr. Smith and the appointment of James G. Reardon without authorization of the federation.

Gov. James M. Curley appointed Mr. Reardon several months ago to the state post occupied by Dr. Smith for 18 years.

Marks Bump Named To Land Use Post

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 18 (AP)—The appointment of N. Marks Bump of Binghamton, N. Y., as assistant regional director in charge of the land utilization program in Region No. 1, resettlement administration, was announced today by Dorothy M. Beck, regional director.

The appointment fills a vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. A. W. Manchester, who returned to academic work at Rhode Island State College.

Mr. Bump will direct the development of 22 land conservation projects in the region comprised of the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. More than 6500 men are employed on 20 projects, Mrs. Beck said. They are working on about 75,000 acres under lease.

Mr. Bump is former superintendent of parks and former commissioner of public works of Binghamton.

Rhode Island People Flock Back to Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 18—Rhode Islanders are going back to the farms in droves. Figures released by the Department of Commerce at Washington and revealed here show that this state had a 30 per cent increase in number of farms in operation in 1935 compared with figures for 1930.

This jump compares with an increase of 8.3 per cent for the nation as a whole. In 1935 there were 4327 Rhode Island farms, 1005 more than were listed five years earlier. The farms in 1935 occupied 307,725 acres, or slightly more than half of the total area of the state.

Behind the Microphones

Tonight's "Cavalcade of America," WNAC, 8 p. m., comes into New England as it honors the wives and mothers of men in hazardous pursuits. Its first episode dramatizes the feelings of women whose husbands and sweethearts "go down to the sea in ships."

Laid in Gloucester, the first scene depicts the courage and fortitude of two women back in 1870 as John, the son and fiance, cast off with the fishing fleet. The second scene carries listeners to the Equitable Building fire in New York, January, 1912, where two women, wives of a policeman and fireman, are preparing hot drinks for the fire workers, not knowing the fate of their own two men.

♪ ♪ ♪

Rosa Ponselle's Radio Program

Rosa Ponselle tonight, WNAC, 9 p. m., will open with the aria "Mi Chiamano Mimi" (My name is Mimi) from Puccini's "La Boheme." Following this aria are Dvorak's "Go to Sleep, My Dusky Baby" and Bizet's "Ouvre Ton Coeur." The orchestra and chorus under Andre Koselanetz will do "The Hills of Old Wyoming" and Berlin's "Let Yourself Go." The orchestra alone will play "Please Believe Me" and a tango, "The Song of the Rose."

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"Morning Matinee" Ready for Debut

The Jordan Marsh "Morning Matinee" program, which is to be inaugurated tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, has added a distinguished visitor to its already imposing line-up of talent. The speaker will be Edna Woolman Chase, editor of Vogue, who will talk on "What's Right in Easter Fashions." The Morning Matinee, which has a roster of talent equal to an evening network program, will star Gladys Swarthout, soprano and film star. She will be interviewed by Nellie Revell, well-known newspaper woman, permanent commentator of the period. Ben Bernie and "All the Lads" will supply the music.

♪ ♪ ♪

Rochester Symphony To Present Brahms

In the field of serious music tomorrow afternoon, WBZ, 3:15, the Eastman School Symphony Orchestra, Paul White, conductor, will offer Brahms's Symphony No. 2 as its major item. The second and concluding selection will be Cooley's "Song and Dance," with Julius Wilkinson, violist, as soloist.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mr. Benton's Name Sounded Too French

Though Americans can earn reputations in the fields of music and art without Italianizing their names, the reason for Joseph Bentonelli's change of name, is an odd one. Mr. Bentonelli, whom you will hear with the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, Thursday, WBZ, 8 p. m., was once plain "Joseph Benton" of Oklahoma.

Mr. Benton studied singing in Italy, and when it came to a choice of a singer to fill a certain opera role there was some hesitation when Mr. Benton was mentioned because his name sounded "too French." There was a great deal of antiforeign and particularly anti-French feeling in Italy at the time. To settle all doubt and ease the tension Mr. Benton changed his name on the spot to "Bentonelli." He might have gone further and completely Italianized his name to "Guiseppe Bentonelli," but apparently he decided that the surname change was sufficient.

In his Pittsburgh program Mr. Bentonelli will sing an aria from the role which won him his Metropolitan Opera contract. This is "La Reve" from Massenet's "Manon." Shortly after Mr. Bentonelli was auditioned before Edward Johnson, genial manager of the "Met," Mr. Johnson received word that Richard Crooks was not able to appear in "Manon," scheduled for the following night. Mr. Johnson engaged Mr. Bentonelli on the spot. With the orchestra Mr. Bentonelli will also sing the "Song of India" from "Sadko," Foster's "Jeannie With the Light Brown Hair" and "Give Me One Hour" from Friml's "The White Eagle."

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Lost Horizons as Radio Play

Switching now from its Dumas cycle, the Radio Guild drama period, WBZ, 4:30 p. m., turns to a modern play, a dramatization of James Hilton's book, "Lost Horizons."

♪ ♪ ♪

Alice in Wonderland Suite Over WOR

The Little Symphony Orchestra of WOR, which comes to WAAB, 8:30 p. m., Thursday, by the Mutual network, will play the "Alice in Wonderland Suite" of Cecil Forsyth, English composer. The suite, light and amusing, has the following movements: "All the Golden Afternoon," "Alice" (Fuga Sine Nastipartibus), "Advice from (and to) a Caterpillar," "The White Rabbit" and "The Treacle Well." A. D. H.

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BEAcon 1790

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—daughter of Samuel Gridley and Julia Ward Howe—writes of the life and times of an ancestor, Stephen Jones, fellow soldier with Gen. Putnam in 1757.
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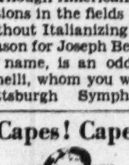

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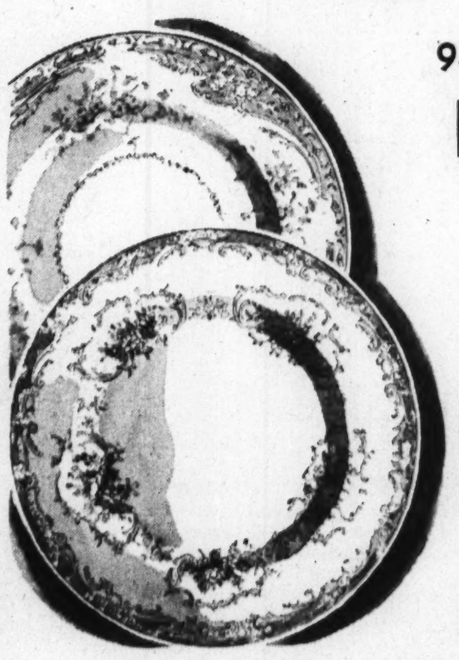

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Only because we were farsighted enough in November to order a quantity of these sets are we able to offer such a value! Deep ivory shoulders form the backgrounds for dainty floral patterns with gold border band and ½ matt gold handles.

"Flower Shop" 32 Piece Sets
Particularly appropriate for Spring are these charming sets with their delightfully gay "flower shop" design. Service for 6 . . $5.95, service for 8 . . $7.50. $5.95
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Listed Stock Quotations

Profit Taking in Evidence With Gains and Losses Mixed

Commodity and Money Markets

Selective Buying And Profit Taking Contend in Market

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Specialties moved up in today's stock market while many of the recent leaders displayed a reactionary tone. Dealings, however, were exceptionally dull.

Some selling was based on news of serious floods in New York and Pennsylvania districts. Otherwise the foreign and domestic situations were improved, if anything.

Near the start of the final hour Spicer Mfg. and Columbian Carbon held gains of about 4 points each. Other firm issues included Douglas, Seaboard Oil, Chesapeake & Ohio and Great Northern preferred.

Among losers up to a point or more were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Allied Chemical, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Western Union and American Telephone.

The late tone was irregular Transfers approximated 1,800,000 shares.

The dollar was higher against leading foreign currencies. Cotton and wheat registered moderate recoveries. Bonds were steady.

Rising waters forced the closing for the day of the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange and interfered with communications, transportation and other lines in various sections.

Various stocks received attention on the basis of current earnings and bright prospects for profits throughout the remainder of the year.

Bond Prices Steady

The bond market was steady today with medium-priced rail issues a little higher. Other sections were quiet.

Demand for carrier loans was considerably less aggressive than on Tuesday. Liens adding fractions were St. Paul 5s, Rock Island 4s, Erie 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, New York Central 5s and Southern Railway 4s.

The U. S. Government list was conspicuous chiefly for its inactivity. The Treasury 2¾s were up 1-32 of a point around midmorning. The four other Treasuries traded were unchanged. A small fraction was chipped from the Federal Farm Mortgage 3¼s.

The drying up of volume in the U. S. Government division was matched by a like calm in the low yield section of the corporate group. Santa Fe 4s and Northern Pacific 4s were slightly improved.

Steadiness prevailed in the foreigns. Argentine 6s, French 7s and German 5½s went forward a little, while small losses were registered by Austrian 6s and German 6s.

Phelps Dodge Net Earnings Last Year Almost Double 1934

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Phelps Dodge Corporation and subsidiaries reported today a 1935 net income of $6,147,878, the largest profit since 1929.

Earnings, figured after all charges, taxes and depreciation, but before depletion, amounted to $1.21 a capital share. In the previous year, net earnings were $3,224,915, or 60 cents a share.

Proceeds last years from the sale of metals, manufactured products, coal and merchandise and from treatment tolls were $33,957,174 compared with $35,334,685 in the previous year, the largest since 1930.

Louis Cates, president, stated in the annual report that production and consumption of copper in 1935 were higher than the year before, surplus stocks were reduced and prices were slightly higher.

The company made capital expenditures for improvements and additions to plant and equipment of $889,468.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	380	405	Manhattan	29	30½
Chase	35	35	Public	49½	42½
Commercial	137	183	Trade Bank	18	20
Fifth Ave	900	1050	Yorkville	75	—
First, N Y	1925	1965			

*Absorbed by Marine Midland Trust.

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	615	635	Fulton	205	215
Bankers G I	105	115	Guaranty	290	295
Bk NY&T	478	485	Irving	16	17
Bronx	8	9½	Kings Co	1700	1750
Brooklyn	119	124	Law Tie & G I	2	
C Hanovr	1125	1175	Manufacturers	45	47
Chemical	565	585	New York	115	118
Law County	49	52	Title Guar	10½	11½
Empire	235	245	Unit States	1995	2045

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	455	485	Merchants	410	430
N Shawmut	27	30½	Second Nat	147	157

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	169	172	Harris T&S	355	375
First Nat	292	297	Northern Tr	835	875

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	54	57	Home		28
Am Alliance	27¼	28¾	North River	28	29½
Gt Americ'n	29¾	31¾	Spfld Fire	147½	150½
Hartford	76½	79½	U S Fire	56	58

Dividend Declarations

Company—	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Stock of Record
Increased				
Am Bk St&Fdy	30c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 27
Regular				
Am Bk St&Fdy	$1.75	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 27
Edis Elec Illumin of Boston	$2	Q	May 1	Apr. 10
Int'l Ctk Coal Co	50c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 26
do pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Kimberly-Clark Corporation	12½c		Apr. 1	Mar. 12
do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Public Serv Corp of N J 6% pf	50c	M	Apr. 30	Apr. 1

Church Life Insurance Corporation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Church Life Insurance Corporation reports total insurance in force on Dec. 31, 1935, amounting to $19,242,226, compared to $18,036,356 at the end of 1934, according to report on the annual valuation signed by William Fellowes Morgan, president. The average insurance policy is $2800, the report shows, a figure indicating the wide service of the corporation among the clergy, active lay workers and their families, who are eligible for its protection.

Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange, 2:45 P.M.

1936 High	1936 Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Mar. 18	Mar. 17
74¾	68½	2½	Acme Steel	70	69¾	70	
13⅞	10⅞	.10b	Adams Express	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	12½
28	22½		Addressograph	27	27	27	27
21½	9		Advance Rumely	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
194	168¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜
6	2	3	Air Reduction	8	7⅞	8	8
17⅜	14⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	182½	182½	182½	182½
45⅞	27½		Allegany Corp (h)	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
4⅝	2⅜		Allegheny Pr Pf (h)	37⅛	37	37	37½
30¾	12⅜		Allegheny Corp (h)	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜
39¼	30½		Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	25½	25¼	25¼	25¼
27¾	22½	1	Allegheny Steel	25¾	25	25¼	24½
199⅞	157	1	Allied Mills	25	25	25	25
9¼	6¾	6	Allied Chem	190¾	188	188	190
48	35⅝		Allied Stores	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	8⅜
23⅞	20½	1	Allis Chalmers	47¼	46¼	46⅝	47
74¼	69	5	Alpha Port Cem	21½	21½	21½	22½
5⅝	3⅝		Allied Stores pf	73½	72½	72½	72½
125½	75	9	Amal eLather	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
63¼	52	2	Amerada	119	118	118¾	117½
50⅞	42½	.50b	Am Ag Ch Del	55	54	54	54¼
72	65	3	Am Bank Note	48¾	47¾	48½	49
24⅞	16¼		Am BankoN te pf	70	70	70	70
50¼	42½	1¶	Am Crystal Sug	23	22½	23	22¾
132½	128¾		Am Brake SF&	47½	47½	47½	
134½	115¾	4¶	Am Brake S&F pf	131	131	131	131
166½	163	7	Am Can	125	123	123½	122
41	32⅜		Am Can pf	165	165	165	165
73¼	62		Am Car & Fdry	36½	36	36	36¾
47¾	31		Am Car & F pf	69½	69	69¼	68
13¾	8½		Am Chain	45¾	45½	45½	45¾
32⅜	27		Am Colortype	11¼	11	11	11¼
3⅛	1½		Am Comm Alcohol	29¾	29¾	29¾	30¼
9⅝	7		Am Encaustic T (h)	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
43	29¾		Am & For Pow	9¼	8½	8⅝	8⅝
37½	26		Am & For Pow pf	39¼	38¼	38⅝	38½
17⅝	12¼		Am & For Pow 6	34⅝	34	34½	33
8⅜	5¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	16¼	15⅞	16	16¼
41½	37	2.40	Am Hide & L	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
4⅝			Am Home Pr	40½	40¼	40½	40⅝
12⅞	10⅝		Am Ice	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
36¼	25½		Am International	11¾	11½	11½	11¾
95½	73¼		Am Locomotive	33	31½	31½	31⅞
15	10¼	.10b	Am Loco pf	86	85	86	86
35¾	27⅜		Am Mach & Met	13⅜	13½	13½	13½
29⅞	24⅞	.80	Am Metal	34½	33⅞	33⅞	33⅝
42½	35½	1½	Am Mach & Fdry	25⅜	25	25	25⅜
12½	7½		Am News	41¼	41¼	41¼	
47	36⅜	1¼	Am Power & Lt	12½	11⅞	12	12
46¼	43	1½	Am P&L 5% pf	49¼	46	48¼	45¾
27⅜	20¼		Am P&L 6% pf	58⅜	55	57¾	55½
163	157	7	Am Radiator	21⅞	21⅜	21¾	21⅝
34	28⅜	1.70	Am Radiator pf	159	159	159	
116½	87	.60	Am Rolling Mill	30	29¾	29¾	30
31	25⅜		Am Safety Razor	109½	109½	109½	109½
87½	56¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	28½	28	28¼	28
122¾	136½	80b	Am Smelt & Ref	87⅞	86¼	86¼	86¾
73½	87½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	151	150	150	
102½	87	3¶	Am Snuff	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60
104	68¼	5	Am Tobacco	91	90½	90½	90¼
33⅜	23⅜		Am Tobacco B	92¼	91¾	91½	91¾
115	107⅜	2	Am Steel Fdries	29¾	29½	29½	29½
36	29¾	2	Am Steel F pf	111	111	111	
61⅛	51¾	2	AmStores	30¼	30⅛	30¼	30¼
141⅞	129	7	Am Sugar Ref	55½	55	55½	54⅝
178	155¾	9	Am Sugar Ref pf	137	137	137	
8½	5⅞		Am Tel&Tel	169¾	168	168	169
35	28		Am Type Fdrs (h)	6	5¾	6	6⅛
26⅜	22⅛	1¶	Am Type F pf(h)	26½	24¼	26¼	25¾
24¼	20½	1	Am Sum Tob	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛
11¼	9⅛		Am Wat W & E	23¾	22½	22½	23
70¾	10	1	Am Woolen	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
10	7¾		Am Woolen pf	62¾	62	62	62¾
6	4⅜		Am Wr P pf(h)	8	8	8	8
26⅜	28	.25b	Am Zinc Lead&S	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
26¾	12½	.60	Anaconda Cop	35⅜	34¾	34¾	35⅜
15	11⅜		Anchor Cap	24¼	24	24¼	24¼
5⅜	3⅛		Andes Copper	13½	13½	13½	
7⅝	4¾		A P W Paper	4½	4½	4½	
15	7½	.50	Armour Ill	6¼	6	6	6⅛
22⅛	8⅞		Arnold Constable	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	12
57⅛	47¼	1½	Artloom Corp	19⅞	19½	19½	19
17¾	13½		Armstrong Cork	58½	57⅝	58½	57⅜
80½	59	2e	Asso Dry Goods	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
35¾	27		Atchison T&SF	76¾	75¾	76¾	75⅝
34	27⅛		Atl Coast Line	29½	29½	29½	29¼
121½	112	6	Atl Refining	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31¼
20⅛	18¼		Atlas Powder pf	122½	122½	122½	122½
54¼	40⅛		Atlas Tack	76½	75¾	75¾	76½
7½	4⅜		Auburn Auto	50⅛	49¾	49¾	50¼
			Aviation Corp Del	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¼
63⅜	41¾		Baldwin Loco (h)	6	5½	5⅝	5¾
24¼	16⅛		Balt & Ohio	21	20	20	20⅞
34¾	22¼		Balt & Ohio pf	28¾	27⅛	27½	28½
110½	109	6½	Bamb pf 110 19-32	110 19-32	110 19-32	110 19-32	110 19-32
17⅞	13¼		Barker Bros	19½	18⅞	19½	17⅞
84¾	82¼		Barker Bros pf	90	88½	88½	88½
73⅜	63¼	.75	Bayuk Cig	90	88½	88½	88½
18⅜	14⅛	.60§	Barnsdall A	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
26	18		Beatrice Cream	23¾	23½	23½	23¾
16¼	13½		Belding Hem	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
26⅜	21⅜	1	Bendix Aviation	25⅞	24½	24½	24⅞
24⅜	20	1½¶	Beneficial Ind Ln	22¾	22½	22½	22⅞
19	16⅞		Beth Steel 5 pf	18⅛	18	18	18¼
59¾	52½		Bethlehem Steel	57	56	56	57½
119⅛	112		Beth Steel 7 pf	120	119	120	119⅞
20¼	15¼	.10b	Blaw Knox	18⅞	17¾	17¾	18
26½	20⅝		Boeing Airplane	25	24	24¼	24
63¾	52	3	Bohn Alum & Br	61⅜	60½	61¾	61¾
98½	53⅞	4¶	Bon Ami A	96½	96	96¼	
45	39⅝	4¶	Bon Ami B	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
30¼	25⅝	1.60	Borden	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	28½
83½	64	3	Borg Warner	81	80½	80½	81
11½	7¾		Boston & Maine	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
54¾	51⅛	2¶	Briggs Mfg	62⅞	61¼	61¾	62¾
18⅞	15⅜	.40	Bridgeport Brass	17	16⅝	16⅞	17
60½	48	3	Briggs & Strat	59	59	59	58½
49⅛	41	2¶	Bristol Myers	47½	47	47	47¾
53½	40¾	3	Brooklyn Man T	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	49¼
12¼	4½		Brooklyn Queens	10¾	10¼	10½	10¾
56½	50	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	51	51	51	51
65¾	57¾	4¶	Brown Shoe	60⅛	60⅛	60¼	60⅛
12¼	8¾		Brunswicke Balke	12¼	11½	11¾	12
14¼	8⅝		Bucyrus Erie	11⅜	11½	11½	11¾
20⅜	16		Bucyrus E cv pf	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
113½	100	2g	Bucyrus E pf	103	103	103	100
5⅝	2½		Budd Mfg rts	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
15	9½		Budd Mfg	14	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝
14	11⅛		Budd Wheel	12½	11⅜	11⅞	12
31¼	22⅞	.60¶	Bullard	27½	27	27	27½
33¼	25⅜		Burroughs Add	29⅜	28½	29¼	28¼
8¾	2½		Bush Term (h)	6¾	6½	6½	6½
25⅜	2⅝	.80¶	Bush Term deb (h)	16¼	16	16	15½
6½	2¾		Byron Jackson	25¾	24½	24½	25
2	1		Butte Cop & Zinc	6⅜	6	6	6⅜
23¼	13⅞		Butterick (h)	17	1	1½	2
			Byers	23	22¼	22¼	23⅜
37⅝	33⅛	1½	Calif Packing	34½	34	34	34
9¾	5⅜		Callahan Z&L	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
9¾	6		Calumet & Hecla	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	9¼
26⅜	20	1¶	Campbell Wy&C	34¼	33½	33½	33¾
16	10⅝		Canada Dry	15	14¾	14¾	14¾
9¾	7¾	.20	Canadian Pacific	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
125½	92½		Carriers & Gen	8¾	8½	8½	8⅝
72	54¾	2	Case Thresh	134¼	131	131¼	133½
69	60	3	Caterpiller Trac	70	68⅞	69	68½
34¼	26¾	1½¶	Celanese Corp	27¾	27	27¼	27⅝
21¼	16⅜		Central Aguirre	33⅛	33	33⅛	34
55⅜	47¾	4	Century Ribbon	7¼	7¼	7¼	
15⅜	13⅜		Cerro de Pasco	51⅝	51	51	51
18⅝	16½		Certain-Teed	16¾	16½	16½	16⅜
74½	59	3	Certain-Teed pf	85½	85¼	85½	
61	51	2.80	Ches & Ohio	67½	67⅛	67⅛	66¾
6¼	7⅞		Chi & E Ill pf (h)	58½	57	57¼	56¾
6¼	4⅛		Chi & G West (h)	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝
2¾	1¾		Chi & Gt W pf (h)	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
27½	11½		Chi Mail Order	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
4			Chi M & St P (h)	28½	28	28¼	28⅛
2⅞			Chi M&St P pf (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
47¾	21⅜		Chi & Northwest	43¾	41¾	42¼	44
16	3⅜		Chi Pneu Tool	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	4¼
51½	5		Chi Pneu T pf	17¼	17	17	16¾
8	1⅜		Chi R I&P (h)	54	54	54	53¾
8	4⅛		Chi RI&P 6% (h)	2½	2½	2½	2¾
6	3⅛		Chi RI&P 7% (h)	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¾
26½	19¾	1	Chi Yellow Cab	25¼	24¾	25	25¼
30¼	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	26½	26½	26½	
11⅜	7		Chicago Mill	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
110¾	107¼	4½	Chrysler	96¾	95¼	95¼	96⅞
19⅞	15¼	2	Cleve El I pf	109½	107½	107½	
86½	72⅞	6½	City Ice & Fuel	16¾	16¼	16⅞	16⅞
73	43¾		City Ice & F pf	79½	79	79	79½
42½	23¾	.80	City Stores	67⅜	67	67	67¾
46	40¾	1¶	Clark Equipment	37⅝	36¼	37⅜	35⅞
70½	53	1	Cleve Br Mr	44½	44½	44½	44½
8	2		Cluett Peabody	63	62	63	62
20½	17¼	.50	Coca Cola	90⅞	90¾	90¾	91
106½	102½	6	Colgate-Palm-P	18½	17⅞	18	18⅜
57½	55⅜	3	Colg-Palm-P pf	102	102½	102½	
51⅝	42	.50b	Coca Cola A	57	57	57	
112	107¼	7	Collins & Aikman	45⅜	45	45½	45
18⅜	8¼		Collins & A pf	110¼	109½	110¼	110
49	35⅜		Colonial Res Oil	17	16½	17	
49	25		Colo F & Ir (h)	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
36⅛	21½		Colo F&I pf (h)	29	27	27	27
37⅞	19⅛		Colo & Southern	33⅛	33⅛	33½	32½
20¾	14	.20e	Colo & So 1pf	33½	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
45½	36	1¶	Columbia Gas	19¼	18½	18½	18⅝
34	27⅜	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	37¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
52⅜	44	2½	Columbian vtc	117	113⅜	113⅜	112¾
64⅜	55	3¶	Comm Credit	50¾	50⅜	50⅜	50⅝
103	97	4¼	Comm Inv Tr	63¼	62¾	63¼	63½
24½	20¼	.60	Comm Invest Tr	22½	21¾	21¾	21¾
31	21⅜		Comm Solvents	32¼	31¾	32	32
82	60	3	Comwlth & So	102½	102½	102½	103
25⅜	16	2e	Comwlth&S 6 pf	64¾	63	64½	62½
12¼	8¾		Congress Cigar	23	23	23	
42½	35½	1.60	Conde Nast Pub	11	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
20	14½		Congoleum Nairn	17	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
33½	25		Con nRy & Lt	15	15	15	15
15	11		Conn Ry & Lt pf	25¾	25¾	25¾	25½
20¼	18	.50¢	Consol Film Ind	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
5⅝	3⅜	1	Consol Film I pf	18½	18¼	18¼	18¼
106½	102	3	Consol Gas	38¾	34½	34¾	34⅝
15¼	11⅞	2b	Consol Gas pf	105¾	105½	105½	105⅝
11⅜	6⅝		Consol Oil	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅝
17⅜	9⅜		Consol Rty Co pf	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
27½	19⅝		Consol Textile (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1⅞	10⅜		Container N	23⅞	23¼	23¼	23⅜
2¾	1½		Cont Baking A	18¼	17⅜	17½	18¼
87½	7⅞	3	Cont Baking B	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
24⅜	18	.50b	Cont Can	83	81¾	81¾	82¼
23⅜	17⅜	1.20¶	Cont Dia Fibre	22	21¼	21¼	22
69	60	3	Cont Insurance	42½	42½	42½	41½
38½	31¾	1	Cont Motors	15	14¾	14¾	14¾
7¾	5⅞		Cont Oil	73¼	73¼	73¼	72⅝
18⅜	15⅜	.25e	Coon Exchange	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
54¼	42¾	1	Corn Products	62¼	62	62¼	61¾
69	60	3	Coty	73¾	73¼	73¼	72½
18⅜	15⅜	.25e	Crosley Radio	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
16⅞	12⅜	1	Crown Cork & S	16⅞	16	16	16⅝
61	50¾		Crown Zell pf vtc	56¾	56	56	56⅝
			Crucible Steel	16	9⅞	9	10¼
37	37		Cuba Co	3¼	2½	2½	2¾
102	63½		Cuban Am Sug	13	12¾	12¾	13
98	96		Cuban Am S pf	98	96	98	98
29⅛	18⅝		Cuban Dom Sug	20½	20⅜	20½	20⅜
9¼	4		Curtis Publishing	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝
21⅛	16		Curtiss-Wright	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝
90	80	7	Curtiss-Wright A	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	8⅜
65	43¼	.25b	Cushman Tr	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19
			Cutler Hammer	89	88	88	
83⅝	52		Deere & Co	79¾	79	79¾	79
26	22	.50¶	Deisel Wem G	24	23½	23¾	24
52	36¾		Del Hudson	44½	43¾	43¾	45
23½	15⅜		Del Lack & W	45¾	43¾	45	45
9¾	9¼		Denver R G pf (h)	19¾	18⅝	18⅝	19½
153	128½	4	Detroit Edison	8¼	8	8⅛	8
34½	25¼		Distillers Corp Seag	140¼	140	140¼	140¾
40½	37½	1½¶	Diamond Match	39¾	39⅜	39⅝	39⅝
43½	41½	2¶	Dome Mines	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
49¾	45		Dominion Stores	48⅝	48	48⅝	48½
79¾	50¼	.75e	Douglas A	72¾	71	72¾	71½

1936 High	1936 Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Mar. 18	Mar. 17
32⅜	29	1½e	Dresser A	21½	21⅜	31½	31
17¾	15½		Dresser B	16	16	16	
8¼	6		Dunhill Inter	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
158¾	138	3.60	du Pont de Nem	145¾	144½	144⅝	145
118¾	114	5	Duquesne Lt pf	113½	113½	113½	115¼
9⅞	7¼		Eastern Roll Mill	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¾
167½	156½	5¶	Eastman Kodak	163½	162½	163	162
166	158	6	Eastman Kodak pf	165½	165½	165½	
9¼	7		Eitington Schild	7⅞	7¼	7¼	
114	110¼	7	Elec Auto-Litpf	111	111	111	111½
17⅜	13¾		Elec Boat	14⅞	14	14⅜	15
44⅜	38½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞	40⅞
7⅞	6¼	.25	Elec & Mus Ind	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
16⅜	6¾		Elec Pow & Lt	16	15¼	15½	15⅝
63½	29¼		El Pw G L 6% pf	64½	61¼	62¾	63½
58½	49¾	2¶	Elec Sto Battery	49⅝	48⅞	49	49
1	½		Elk Horn Coal h	1	⅞	⅞	1
12½	7½		Elk Horn Coal pf h	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2½
58	45½		Engineers Pub S	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¼
64	55		Engineers P S 5pf	54¼	54¼	54¼	*54½
30	27½		Engineers PS 6pf	62¾	62¾	62¾	62½
7⅝	6		Equitable Off Big	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝	60
17⅝	11¾		Erie RR	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
27¾	16⅝		Erie RR lpf	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	15⅜
15½	12	.80	Eureka Vacuum	23⅜	21⅜	21⅞	22⅝
37½	31½	1	Evans Products	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
7⅞	4⅝		Exchange Buffet	36¾	34½	35½	34½
3⅞	2¾		Fairbanks Co	3	3	3	3
14½	11½		Fairbanks pf	12½	12½	12½	
49¼	34¾		Fairbanks Morse	44½	44	44	44¼
38⅛	31⅝		Fajardo Sug	38	36¾	36¾	38
24⅞	19½		Fed L t & Trac	22¼	22¼	22¼	23
92	55		Fed Min & Sm	70½	70	70	70
8¾	7¾	.10b	Fed MotorTr	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
4½	2½		Fed Screw W	11¼	11	11	11¼
25½	20½	1	Fed Wat Serv	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
49½	42	1.20¶	Fed'd Dept Sto	22	21⅞	22	22
33½	24⅞	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	45	45	45	
48¼	41½	2½	Firestone T&R	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	30

Business and Industry

Distribution of Radios Expands at Steadily Widening Rate

Commerce and Finance

Undivided Profits Tax Economically Bad, Says Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18 — More than 80 per cent of all federal tax revenues in the fiscal year 1935 were collected from business in the first instance, says the National Industrial Conference Board. Analyzing the proposed tax on undivided profits, the board points out that while many of these taxes, such as the taxes on tobacco and liquors, are shifted to consumers, the Federal Government now depends and must continue to depend upon business for the major part of its tax revenues. Consequently, the Government would be pursuing a course contrary to its own revenue interests in adopting measures tending to disorganize and deplete the capital structure of business enterprise.

A summary of the board's study, issued today, states:

"The earnings of corporations and unincorporated businesses cannot be tapped indefinitely without introducing tendencies which in the long run will prove to be economically harmful. If the Government absorbs $620 million more of the earnings of business enterprises in 1937 than in 1936, it will mean that the funds available for productive purposes and for the expansion and improvement of productive equipment will be reduced. Corporations and their stockholders and employees will have no voice as to how this $620 million will be expended. As a basis for increasing the national income in the future, it will be definitely and permanently lost to the business community, for no part of it will be available as business savings or in the hands of stockholders as a potential source of capital.

"That business savings and reinvested dividends have in the past been among the most important sources of addition to the productive capital of the nation is well understood. While Government can continue to absorb larger and larger shares from these sources of capital, it can do so only at the risk of serious interference with the operation of the economy as a whole and with the advancement of living standards.

Surplus of Vital Importance

"In an economy subject to marked cyclical variations the surplus account is of fundamental importance to the capital structure. If the assets are sufficiently liquid, it makes possible the continuance of dividends when earnings are negligible or non-existent, thereby helping to maintain the incomes of banks, insurance companies, and individual investors. The importance of these reserves in sustaining employment and wages during depression is well recognized and fully attested in the experience of recent years.

"The taxation of undistributed profits at the high average rate of 33 1-3 per cent and at a minimum rate no lower than 20 per cent would be especially unfortunate in the case of banking institutions. Not only do banks find it desirable to set aside a substantial part of their earnings for the protection of depositors, but they are frequently compelled to do so. Any tax law that tends to increase the distribution of bank earnings to stockholders, at the same time diminishing the margin of protection accorded to depositors, is socially undesirable and economically indefensible."

Steel Activity Best In Nearly Six Years

By the Associated Press

New York, March 18

IRON AGE, in its weekly summary said today that "the placing of heavy orders for steel prior to the expected stabilization of prices in the second quarter has resulted in a 4-point rise in steel production this week to 61 per cent of capacity.

"Current output is at as high a level as it has been since June, 1930, although mills operated at the same rate during the second week of June, 1934. . . .

"While the current move to stabilize prices will result in only moderate increases and the deadline for the completion of shipments will not be enforced so rigidly, the sudden sharp acceleration in the upward trend of steel output can certainly not be attributed entirely to normal expansion in demand."

The scrap market, it was stated, shows signs of weakness, but the Iron Age composite of No. 1 heavy melting steel remained unchanged at $14.75 a gross ton.

New Bill Asks Court To Rule on Power Program of TVA

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 18 (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authority "yardstick" power program was before the federal judiciary afresh today, raising a possibility the Supreme Court again may rule on this bitterly challenged phase of the New Deal.

An amended and supplemental bill of complaint was handed yesterday to Federal Judge David J. Davis by Forney Johnston, representing a group of Alabama Power Company preferred stockholders, whose original suit brought the ruling by the high tribunal in February upholding a phase of the TVA program.

Judge Davis took the bill under advisement after a brief argument by Johnston and James L. Fly, TVA counsel.

The amended bill contends that the Supreme Court opinion of February did not embrace the "power program" of the TVA.

Plaintiffs asked that TVA be enjoined from "contracts by which TVA or other agency of the Federal Government shall fix or control the rates at which electricity manufactured or delivered by TVA shall be sold to the public," in local utility competition with the power company, and that the TVA act be declared invalid in so far as "it purports to authorize TVA to enter into competition with plaintiff's corporation."

The stockholders contended further that the price offered the power company by TVA for transmission lines, and distribution systems in the Muscle Shoals, is and was "grossly inadequate." It also was contended rights of states were invaded, since TVA does not come under jurisdiction of the state utility regulatory bodies.

Shell Union, Pipe Line Bonds Called

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Directors of Shell Union Oil Corporation and Shell Pipe Line Corporation, have voted to call for redemption on April 17 all of the $22,990,000 Shell Union Oil Corporation 5s of 1947 and the $24,126,500 Shell Pipe Line 5s of 1952. Payment will be made at 102 for the Shell Union bonds and 102½ for the Shell Pipe Line bonds.

The bonds will be paid off out of the proceeds of the new $60,000,000 issue of 3½ per cent Shell Union bonds.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

DIVIDEND NO. 188

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable May 1, 1936, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on April 10, 1936.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.
Boston, March 17, 1936.

Consumer Buying At Highest Level In Several Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18 — The American public spent $690,319,000 for general merchandise in department stores, mail-order organizations and general and variety chain stores for the first two months of this year, despite the most severe winter in years, and its resultant effect on consumer purchases, according to the International Statistical Bureau.

This compares with $633,925,000 spent for the first two months a year ago and $602,449,000 spent two years ago. This year's volume is the highest since 1931.

Sales in February, according to the Bureau's Index, showed a gain of $34,559,000 over the corresponding period a year ago, or an increase of 10.8 per cent.

February volume was the highest since 1931. While sales on a dollar volume gained 10.8 per cent, the increase, after allowing for the month-to-month changes as well as for the difference in business days, showed an increase of 6.5 per cent.

Allowing for higher retail prices, unit sales gained 4.8 per cent, based on the bureau's index.

Department store volume in February amounted to nearly $200,000,000, compared with about $175,000,000 a year ago. The gain in department store sales was greater than the average for all general merchandise.

The sustained consumer buying in spite of unfavorable weather is not surprising, according to the report. He points out that consumer income for January alone showed a gain of nearly $500,000, despite the letdown in activity compared with December. The bureau's consumer income for January approximated $4,000,000,000, or the largest January total since 1930. Preliminary February reports suggest a continued gain above a year ago.

Asserts Recovery Rests on Use Of More Labor-Saving Devices

By Ralph E. Flanders

Past President, American Society of Mechanical Engineers. President Jones & Lamson Machine Company

The TVA "yardstick" is the weapon for accomplishing the purpose of reducing utility rates. It is a weapon, not a yardstick. It is not a carefully constructed measuring instrument, but a knotted club, studded with spikes, with which the Administration lays about itself lustily and recklessly.

If the TVA rates indeed constituted a yardstick, calculated, under the public eye, to set a real measure of proper cost of electric current to the public, then private initiative and capital could flow into a field which remains an attractively profitable one, even if "rich pickings" were outlawed. But this is not the situation. The governmental yardstick being flourished by emotion instead of being constructed and applied by reason, there is no surety of return for investment in utilities. As a consequence, we have stagnation in a field which should be active. With the output of electric current breaking all records there should be increasing activity in power-plant construction and thus increasing employment of those now unemployed. But the TVA club is flourished and private initiative and funds seeking investment all run for shelter. The Federal Power Commission plaintively wonders that there is no new construction. The unemployed are quaintly surprised that they have no work. Not reform, but recovery—that is what will save the lives and the souls of the unemployed.

If industry, if labor, if finance, if Government—above all Government—get a clear picture of the course and bend their efforts to following it, that destiny will be realized. The American people will continue that old course, but with fewer interruptions, toward more continuous employment, higher material standards of living, and new spiritual experiences.

The real answer lies in a renewed and continued application of more efficient labor-saving machinery. Properly applied, this remedy makes possible the seemingly impossible. It lowers prices and raises profits without lowering wages. This is the end we must attain. There is no other means within our power for attaining it.

Better machinery and methods have been the answer of the past. They alone have raised the mass of the population above the level of primitive agricultural subsistence. They alone have given millions of workers the bathtub, the radio, and the automobile. They alone will continue to provide these and newer comforts, and to extend them to millions of families now deprived of them. An immediate return to our former enterprise in the application of improved machinery will make possible that necessary decrease in prices without decrease in wages; will raise the standard of living; will raise the volume of business production; and will raise profits to the level required to support the industries producing these capital goods, whose workers are still largely unemployed.

We need have no fear of thus returning to our old confidence in labor-saving machinery. We have never yet, on a 54-hour week, produced goods in a great enough profusion to give a decent standard of living to the average worker. The best of modern equipment will have to be built and installed and put to work on an enormous scale if the desired standard of living is to be possible on a 40-hour week; and here again is the means by which, when we recover our courage, we shall liquidate another of the great blocks of unemployment, that which is found in the equipment industries.

But this return to our former initiative in the installation of new equipment requires a return to our old-time courage and dependence on private enterprise. This return is made difficult by a number of factors, one of which constitutes our third topic. This obstacle to recovery is the distrust of the developing situation in governmental expenditure and income.

Could we put ourselves into the state of mind of only three years ago, our present situation would be incredible. Even in the two years following March, 1933, our Federal Government appropriated more money than in its entire previous history from the signing of the Constitution to the beginning of the World War, including the cost of the War of 1812, the Civil War, and the Spanish-American War. This incredible expenditure leaves us unconcerned, on the whole. We eat, sleep, make love, and tend to business as we always have. Who would have predicted our comparative complaisance in the face of this extravagance? Was our old psychology dull and unenterprising? Or is our new state of mind tinged with insanity?

It is not merely that we are spending enormous sums; there is an incredible aspect to the means by which we are raising them. They are not being raised by the taxation of profits. There are no profits sufficient to support taxation on the grand scale of our expenditures. They are not being borrowed from the savings of the people. The resources of these savings were long since exhausted. The billions being expended are simple extensions of credit—a bookkeeping process by which, under continuous unremitting pressure of government and of circumstance, banks are persuaded to take government paper and in return write down with typewriter or pen and ink certain figures which permit the Government to draw checks for these easy billions. The processes of liquidating this credit will not be so easy.

[Concluded]

The World's Business

Correspondence on the New Corporate Tax Increase Not Decrease Liquidity

By H. B. E.

COMMENTS I have received about the proposed undivided corporation profits tax show a remarkable divergence of opinion. One or other result of the tax is claimed both as an advantage and as a disadvantage. The contradiction reveals differences in the social philosophy of my correspondents. It is all very perplexing! But the greatest perplexity arises from the inability on the part of my correspondents to agree as to the results that would follow the imposition of the tax!

A letter from a legal correspondent in Montana, for instance, argues that the tax would make wealth less liquid. The reference is to the dangers arising from the vast increase in the liquidity of wealth in recent years. Another verbal commentator draws attention to precisely the opposite result. He gives this illustration: "My brother-in-law is the head of small foundry. During the depression he was forced right back to raising money on his insurance policy to keep his business going. Within the last 18 months he has been making money. What has he done? Pay back his debts in part; but mainly he has been fixing up the foundry after its years of neglect."

My Montana friend may get his reply from this comment. Reserves are *not* all kept liquid. When one says that they are plowed back into the concern, one means that they are made illiquid, in the sense that they are no longer cash. This extra plant has a borrowing value. As likely as not, however, such an investment is an appraisal of future market demand, especially in the early stages of recovery. Cash reserves, it is true, are held by corporations. At one time it was almost as common to come across "notes payable" in a corporation's as in a bank's accounts. Money had piled up high enough to call for lending it out again at interest in the stock market. This is no longer allowed. Even if it were allowed, however, the corporations would still have to turn over a lot more business before such cash positions could be built up again. In short, reserves are represented much more in plant and "illiquid" things than in cash.

Now, under the Administration's plan, though not under the Ways and Means Committee's tentative alternative, such plowing back will not be encouraged. Due allowance would be made for replacements, etc. But the allowance would be subject to the determination of the Treasury, which, being in search of revenue, and being likewise subject to the underconsumptionist gospel, would probably keep such reserves down to the minimum. The upshot is that the new tax plan as outlined by the Administration would increase rather than decrease liquidity. Further, this is its social objective—to drive into dividends the funds that formerly went into plant.

Last year was the first opportunity that the corporations have had for many a year to begin again the task of building up reserves. Profits increased on the average by 40 per cent. Dividends went up by about 10 per cent. The difference mainly went back into businesses, and undoubtedly much of it was used in the way that our foundry friend used his surplus, namely, in renovating and bettering physical equipment.

Suppose that the recent tax proposal had been in effect last year. It is presumed that the corporations, rather than pay the tax, would have distributed their surpluses in dividends. A hypothetical application of the proposal is made by the Administrative and Research Corporation of New York. For a representative group of 31 companies, it says, the average of the per share earnings in 1935 was $3.42. If existing corporation taxes—which are to be abandoned under the new scheme—had not been deducted, the average per share earnings would have been $4.03. Actually the dividend disbursements amounted to $2.08 per share. What would have happened in the case of the 31 companies, assuming that they would have obeyed the spur to distribute profits? They would have distributed another $1.95 per share, or an increase of 93.8 per cent. For another group of 41 companies, for which federal taxes are not revealed, average 1935 earnings are $3.12 per share against dividend payments of $2.16. In this group a 45 per cent increase in dividends would have been necessary, not taking into account the amount of federal taxes paid.

This is certainly a testimony to the growth in liquidity that would be caused if the new proposal were already in effect. Readers may object: "But, under the new proposal, disbursements to stockholders would be subject to personal income tax, and this would relieve the liquidity." Only to a mild extent. In the first place, the probable dividend increases would far outweigh in a majority of cases the higher taxes. Secondly, taxes represent merely a transference of money. If they go into capital equipment, such as PWA undertakings, they would militate against liquidity; but only a fraction of government outlay is "frozen" in this way.

There is another point that should be borne in mind in looking at the tax proposal from my Montana correspondent's standpoint. Such a tax would doubtless increase speculation in stocks. I am not thinking of the rise which would be promoted on the news of the enactment of a measure which so obviously makes for more dividends. I am thinking of the long-run effect. Suppose you, as a holder of bonds or preferred stocks in a corporation, saw that corporation disburse an undue amount of current profits in dividends. You wouldn't think that your preferred stake in the concern was at all sure—especially as you thought of the time when profits turned into losses. The effect of this lack of confidence would be to turn "solid" investors, or bondholders, into holders of common stocks, or property that is basically speculative. With this avenue of borrowing partly blocked, corporations would come to depend for their financing upon common stock issues. This, again, would lead to more speculation. In these circumstances it is somewhat curious that two weeks before the tax suggestion was made James M. Landis, head of the Securities and Exchange Commission, expressed the hope of converting America from a nation of speculators to a nation of investors!

February Newspaper Advertising Declines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—A decrease of 5.3 per cent in newspaper advertising was recorded during the month of February as compared with January, according to Printers' Ink.

This represents the change in February newspaper linage from January after the usual adjustments including correction for seasonal change.

For February, 1936, the index figure stood at 74.9, as compared with 79.1 for the preceding month.

The February index, however, also shows that there has been a pickup of 2.3 per cent from February a year ago when it registered 73.2.

The Printers' Ink compilation uses an index figure of 100 to represent the average of newspaper advertising linage for the five-year period, 1928 to 1932.

American Cyanamid's '35 Net Shows Large Increase

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—American Cyanamid Company, manufacturers of industrial and agricultural chemicals, with plants located in various states in the eastern, western and southern regions, reports 1935 net income of $4,062,159, equivalent to $1.61 a share on the combined class A and class B common stocks. This compares with 1934 profits of $2,495,644, or 99 cents a share on the combined stocks.

W. B. Bell, president, reported that the company, during the year, sold $6,400,000 4 per cent sinking fund debentures at 98, in a private transaction, and with the proceeds together with bank loans of $2,600,000 retired existing funded debt and short-term bank loans.

Radio Sales Seen Breaking Records During 1936 Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18 — The seemingly insatiable demand for radio products had headed both production and distribution toward new peaks in 1936 in spite of the fact that the industry undoubtedly had the best year in its history in 1935, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

Retailers in nearly all sections of the country, says the report, have been encouraged by the progress thus far this year and in some quarters wholesale houses expect to double their 1935 volume. There are various sales stimulants such as Presidential election, Olympic Games and the growing need for highly perfected radio receivers.

Sales Still Rising

"In view of the spreading replacement field," the report continues, "and the loss of sales caused last year by delayed factory shipments, operating schedules have been advanced over those of the comparative 1935 period, and attempts are being made to accumulate stocks. Of the estimated total of 25,000,000 radio receiving sets in operation in the United States at the close of 1935, consecutive trade calculations place at least 20 per cent as more than five years old, the normal life of the average radio. Experimental work on television has been extended, but production is held unlikely this year.

"Reaching a new peak," the report says, "American manufacturers produced 5,375,000 radio sets in 1935, according to Radio Retailing, which was 14.5 per cent in excess of the 1934 total of 4,696,000. The latter marked the first time that the previous record, set in 1929, had been surpassed. Automobile receivers totaled 1,100,000 units, or 40 per cent more than in 1934, while output of battery-operated receivers went up to 350,000. The number of tubes amounted to 75,000,000, a gain of 16 per cent over the year preceding.

"The percentage of gain in the production of radio receivers was closely in alignment with the expansion in radio network advertising," the survey continues. "The latter went to a new high in 1935, as it reached $49,192,000, which was an increase of 15.5 per cent over the previous record set in 1934 at $42,549,000.

"For every month in 1935 the advertising broadcast exceeded the comparatives of all preceding years, with the peak reached in December at $4,944,000. When compared with 1933, the 1935 total was higher by 56.2 per cent, and over 1932 showed a gain of 25.8 per cent.

Distribution Broadens

"In spite of the new record that was made in sales of radio sets in 1935," according to the report, "distribution thus far this year has been at a constantly widening rate. While percentage gains in 1936 are expected to be smaller than those set down for 1935, sales in January were 15 to 20 per cent larger than a year earlier, and in February 25 to 30 per cent. Demand has been stimulated by the introduction of metal tubes, the better broadcast entertainment, and the general desire to replace obsolete sets with modern all-wave units.

"With the exception of a few minor fluctuations, prices of most radio sets have remained unchanged since last summer.

"Although price advances have occurred since the first of the year, and a general upward trend is in prospect, no revisions of consequence are anticipated until early summer, when the 1937 models will be introduced," the report concludes.

February Gasoline Stocks Above 1935

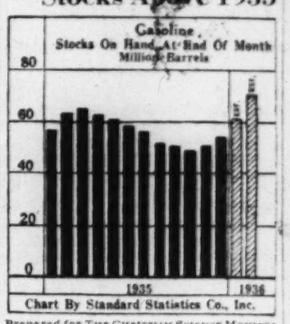


Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GASOLINE stocks at the end of February were higher than in any of the past 14 months. Increasing consumption from now on should reduce these stocks, provided output is kept under control.

Public Debt Hits New High Figure At $31,447,106,057

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—America's public debt shot up abruptly $945,443,700 today to the new high level of $31,447,106,057 as first figures on the big March borrowing appeared on the Treasury statement.

Hhe March financing consisted of a gross turn-over of $1,900,000,000. Of this total, $544,553,400 was in the nature of conversion subscriptions—the exchange of old securities for new—leaving new cash borrowing of $1,355,000,000. Out of the cash receipts, however, $452,000,000 was appropriated for the retirement of notes which fell due March 16.

As a result, the actual new cash borrowed in the mid-month financing was $903,653,550.

The conversion offering was for the benefit of notes amounting to approximately $559,000,000 which mature on April 15.

As a result of the borrowing, the Treasury net cash balance rose to the usually high level of $2,756,749,061. In arriving at the net public debt, this cash on hand would be deductible.

The Treasury's gross turn-over for the one day, of March 16 was almost $3,000,000,000. Total receipts, including those on account of the public debt were $1,955,310,200, while the money paid out, principally to retire obligations, amounted to $969,744,271.

Power Output Up 10 P. C. Over 1935

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Edison Electric Institute reports electric power output for the week ended March 14 at 1,900,803,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 10 per cent over the like period last year. The figure also shows a contra-seasonal gain of 4.4 per cent over the previous week.

All of the major geographic regions showed gains over a year ago. The percentage increases were: New England, 8.7; Middle Atlantic, 10.9; Central Industrial, 10.2; West Central, 12.3; Southern States, 10.3; Rocky Mountain, 15.0; Pacific Coast, 12.4.

TWENTY-FOURTH
Annual Report
TO POLICYHOLDERS

DURING 1935 Premiums written increased 22 per cent, Assets increased 25 per cent, Dividends of 20 per cent were earned and returned to policyholders and Surplus increased 21 per cent.

Net Premium writings were $27,512,404 in 1935, a gain of $4,969,299. Total income amounted to $28,665,360.

Assets increased $7,384,555 and totaled $37,134,565 on December 31, 1935.

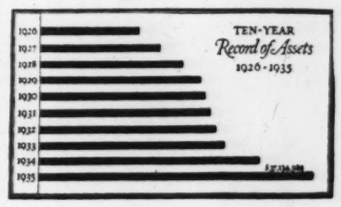
Dividends returned to policyholders in 1935 totaled $4,869,768 and $46,416,201 since organization in 1912.

After providing for all reserves, Total Surplus increased to $5,756,358.

The company has steadily strengthened its financial position, substantially increased the number of policyholders, broadened its facilities for the prevention of accidents and looks forward to further progress in 1936.

S. BRUCE BLACK, *President*

February 19, 1936



Financial Statement

DECEMBER 31, 1935

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
INVESTMENTS		RESERVES FOR:	
United States Government Securities	$14,974,985.00	Insurance Losses; this is a fund to meet payments not yet due on accidents which have already occurred	$19,046,284.00
State and Municipal Bonds	1,328,002.44	Premiums not earned on date of statement	7,126,918.00
Public Utility, Railroad and other Bonds	10,646,352.63	Dividends payable; on policies which expired during 1935	518,965.73
Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks	647,550.00	Taxes accrued; payable in 1936	403,746.97
Other Stocks	2,151,121.45	Expenses and sundry accounts payable	382,292.42
Real Estate and First Mortgage Loans	159,423.16	Reserve for Dividends; an amount set aside for Dividends on unexpired policies	1,800,000.00
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	$29,907,434.70	Reserve for Investment fluctuations and other Contingencies	2,100,000.00
Cash in Offices, Banks and Trust Companies	4,256,651.71	Guaranty Fund $ 200,000.00	
Premiums in Course of Collection (Net)—None over 90 days due	2,716,043.94	General Surplus 5,556,357.80	5,756,357.80
Interest accrued and other Assets	254,434.57	TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND SURPLUS	$37,134,564.92
TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS	$37,134,564.92		

Bonds which qualify for amortization under Insurance Department regulations are valued above on an amortized basis, and all other bonds and all stocks are at December 31, 1935 market quotations.

LIBERTY MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
Home Office: 31 St. James Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts
Offices in principal cities from coast to coast

LIBERTY MUTUAL—*writes Workmen's Compensation, Automobile, and all other forms of Liability Insurance; also Burglary Insurance and Fidelity Bonds.*

O'Brion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street, Boston — Tel. Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway, New York — Barclay 7-5540

FIELD & COWLES
INSURANCE
40 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.
GOOD INSURANCE IS A GOOD INVESTMENT
Call Hubbard 7880

111 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS 15th of Every Month
Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity
Second Oldest Mutual Savings Bank in Boston.
2347 WASHINGTON STREET
ROXBURY
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

4 1/2% PAID on Regular Savings
If you are not getting at least 3½% to 4½% interest on your savings we suggest you consider the following features found in FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN shares:
• SECURITY—Your savings up to $5000 *fully insured.*
• GOOD INTEREST—3½% Last Dividend. 1% Extra or 4½% for systematic savings.
• EASY TO WITHDRAW—Deposits are repaid promptly after proper notification.
Chartered & Supervised by U. S. Gov't
Get full details today!
Call LIBERTY 1990 *or write*
FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON
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Clark, Dodge & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1847
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, and New York Curb Exchange
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BOSTON, 70 Federal Street — NEW YORK, 61 Wall Street

THE MARYLAND FUND
Prospectus on request from your investment dealer

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Canadian Women's Groups Celebrating Jubilee

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Half-Century of Leadership in Canadian Arts

Enriching Influence of Women's Art Association and Its Founder

By Violet I. Dickens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto, Ont.

A SMALL girl stood in front of a bookstore in London, Ontario, many years ago with her two most valued possessions under her arm and longingly gazed at a box of paints displayed in the window. Mary Williams was wondering if the bookman would trade her two leather-bound Latin texts for that box of paints. He did, and unknowingly contributed to the establishment of the Women's Art Association, the pioneer craft organization of Canada.

Dominion-wide in membership and branches organized in every city and important town, the Women's Art Association of Canada, this year celebrated its fiftieth birthday. Unique in organization history is the fact that Mary Williams, now Mrs. J. S. Dignam, the founder, having kept up her interest in the growth and expansion of the work for 50 years, returns this year to resume the presidency for the celebrations of the jubilee year.

Early Days

Organization was preceded by hard work. When Mrs. Dignam returned from art school in Paris and New York to open a studio in Toronto, there was no art education or craft work instruction open to women. "I found a few women painting flowers on butter bowls and designing some things they called bannerettes," said Mrs. Dignam on the occasion of the first of a series of jubilee celebrations planned by the Women's Art Association.

Canada's well-established craft organizations and the many craft centers now an important asset to the tourist trade of the Dominion are said to owe their existence to the vision and industry of this young artist who 50 years ago began to teach and interest women in drawing and the crafts.

"My first art lessons were shared by Paul Peel in London, but before that and before I had acquired the box of paints, I was caught pulling colored wool out of the carpets to use in making pictures," admitted Mrs. Dignam.

"We had a Royal Academy branch in Toronto but I found I had to do something to open the door for women and the only way seemed to be the organization of the Women's Art Association," its founder went on, and then told of the modest exhibit of paintings and craft work held by a group of 20 women, followed by the organization of the association in 1887 in the old Arcade Building in Toronto.

The Club's Home

The Women's Art Association of Canada has had several homes since then. The present home, an attractive gray-walled house with its sunken garden and monster cathedral elms, was acquired in 1918. It was paid for, Mrs. Dignam explained, dollar by dollar, and the discovery that the garden provided natural arena and ideal setting for outdoor dramatics led to the development of a Drama Group. Here were the small beginnings of the Canadian Drama League.

Crafts including jewelry making, ceramics, weaving, bookbinding and carving gradually assumed an important place in the activity of the big gray house. Students and teachers had their studios on the top floor while the big rooms provided adequate space for loan exhibitions and demonstrations. The Association reached out to develop a center for the collection and distribution of the homecrafts of French Canada. A shop was opened in one of the rooms for the sale of Habitant homespuns and hooked rugs. The native crafts of Canada were encouraged. The Indian crafts were brought from the reserves. To bring this about, Mrs. Dignam paid a visit to the Six Nation Indians.

Mrs. Dignam believes that the peasant industries through commercialization and change will die out, but that the crafts will continue to grow.

That all the art might go hand-in-hand and that groups be formed within the association for the study and encouragement of them all was the purpose of the association. Among the privileges of membership now listed are musicals and lectures, members' morning Music Study Club, the Art and Literature Study Club, French Conversation Group, the use of the library, galleries, dramatic presentations and exhibitions changed every two weeks.

International Affiliations

In 1930 the association linked itself with the Lyceum Club of London and by membership with this International Association, the Women's Art Association of Canada became a part in a world organization of women interested in the advancement of literature, journalism, the sciences, public work, art, music and drama. The purpose of the Lyceum International Association to promote good feeling and comradeship has been practically demonstrated by the active and able Toronto group. Mrs. Dignam and members have visited many European national craft exhibitions and have secured loan exhibits of art and the crafts from Holland, Norway, Italy and France.

The association looks forward and is preparing now for the great Spring Festival of the Jubilee Year to be held in the garden which will demonstrate the unification of the arts and also indicate the steps taken in 50 years of progress.

Drawn by Corbett, London

Of the Five Hats, Upper Row: Left—Susan Talbot Model in Navy Straw From Rose Bertin. Right—Gray Felt From Scotts. Lower Row: Left—Molyneux Model in Black Bankok, With White Piqué Bow, From Rose Bertin. Center—Black Tuelle and Cellaphin From Nina Batchelor. Right—Hat With Rolled Brim and Fly-Away Bow. Of the Shoes, Left—Navy Suede and Kid. Right—Navy Antelope, Piped With Red Kid. Both From Fortnum & Mason

From Hats to Shoes

As London Interprets These Fair Extremities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

HATS in London, this season, may be of any shape or size. Some are large, others absurdly small. Crowns on the whole tend to be large, some are deeper in the front than at the back, others are of the high jelly-bag variety. There is the "plateau," that rises jauntily from a skull-cap foundation, high off the head at the back and dipping well over the left eye in front. With "exotics" are worn fine mesh veils tied with a loop bow at the back. A large inch-square mesh is used by Schiaparelli to soften the bowler hat that she is featuring this spring.

Another designer places a large chou of red veiling in front of a black cap. Molyneux uses a cobweb-like veil to soften the quaint headdress (illustrated in the lower left-hand corner of the accompanying sketch) designed for the house of Rose Bertin. The hat shown above it (also from this house) gives a new line, with a high crown that will be welcomed by many. This hat is in nacre, a coarse straw highly glazed, and trimmed with satin ribbon. It is an attractive style, as the jelly-bag crown can be adapted to suit the wearer.

A soft gray felt from Scott's (top right-hand sketch) is another becoming style for early spring to wear with tailor-mades. This hatter also features small trimmed hats with crowns deeper in front than at the back. The Homberg is to be seen in paper panama, linen straws, and exotic straws trimmed with grosgrain ribbon.

Nina Batchelor is featuring tuellé hats sewn with cellaphin (center hat). This treatment gives a pretty effect and is light to wear. This fabric she uses charmingly for evening and summer wear. A large panama she trims with tuellé flowers made in her own workrooms. A small cap, of the Mary Stuart persuasion, in pleated crepe, is embroidered in red and white. A chic Victorian touch is seen in a hat with a rolled brim trimmed with a wisp of veiling and fly-away bow. This type would look well, worn either with the leg-of-mutton sleeves and high shoulders, or the Empire styles that appear in the glass of fashion for the coming season. Another model, rather similar in style, has a backward sweeping ostrich feather to fall over the hair at the back. A Thaarup model is no more than half a hat, for the crown covers only half the head and is held in place with a bow at the back. The brim is cut away all round the back and the line is made to curve slightly downward at the front.

As skirts for daytime wear are shorter this season particular attention is given to shoes. Heels are lower and square toes, inspired by the peasant shoes of the Tyrol, are seen for both town and sports wear. Sandal styles are seen for both daytime and evening wear with low and medium heels. The evening shoe illustrated has both toe and heel square, and is made in suede and dull glacé kid. The sports shoe in navy antelope (illustrated) has a decorative motif outlined by a piping of colored calf leather in red.

Pleating leather is a new notion, and many pretty designs are made in this way. One model has the line carried diagonally across the foot and is edged with suede. For smart town wear black shoes are piped with silver, others have pleated leather appearing as a tiny frill to form a square motif up the front of the shoe. Russian styles are favored by Bunting and make a serviceable walking shoe. Brown calf strapped with brogued antelope gives a new effect. The straps are moulded round the foot, and the dextrous workmanship is a marked sign of the times.

NORA CORBETT

What Are We Interested In?

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN INDOOR sport that never loses for me its pristine zest is the discovery, through magazines, books, newspapers and shops directly catering to women, what other people think women's interests really are. What are yours? It would be fascinating to know what you would put first on your list, and second, then on down to tenth. Because I am forever curious on these matters—curious to learn what various people think to be the facts and curious to match their opinions with what can be learned of the truth—I glanced eagerly down the table of contents of Volume I, Number 1 of that newcomer to the increasing family of "digest" magazines, Woman's Digest.

Before you read further, you might like to make your own personal list of the ten subjects that most interest you. Then by way of enriching the experience, you might corral the men of your family and get them to set down the ten subjects they think most interesting to women. Of course, as with any generalities, one immediately runs into the individual exceptions—you may be one of these—together with differences due to education and environment. Therefore, having tried it on oneself, one might generalize for all women. What ten does that leave on your list?

* * *

When the Woman's Digest was conceived, the editors tried to determine what ten subjects most urgently concerned modern women. They went further. They dispatched the question, they say, to women in every field—the professional woman, the office worker, the homemaker. "Their choice, averaged in the order of importance, is given here," they write.

1. Beauty
2. Affection and love
3. Economic security
4. Youth
5. Health
6. Children
7. Fashions
8. The home
9. The world about us
10. Recreation.

How does your list tally with theirs? I confess mine is rather different. I have always thought that woman's yen for beauty shops indicates a desire, not so much for beauty for its own sake as for affection and love—though certainly in the United States the trek to beauty shops assumes proportions that would make it seem like a major sport carried on for its own sake. Still, I feel that women want most of all to be loved, to be surrounded by affection, and I believe they are naturally loving and affectionate, too, and wish opportunity to express it. Yes, I think I should put 2 at the head of the list, with economic security a close second.

* * *

Three times I read that list in search of another subject which I have always felt to be of deep importance to women—and not to find it, when the list is made up of women's own opinions of woman's interests, is, at least, food for thought. I was seeking "Service to Others," the womanly quality that sends us into the world with healing, that takes us down into slums to build a Hull House, that lights up the drudgery of housekeeping with the ideal of homemaking, that gives us strength to help a man and guide a child to express themselves more fully, that seeks to build bridges of peace from land to land. Can it be a fact that Service to Mankind has no place among the first 10 subjects that interest us? If so, what shall we do about it?

The editors of the Woman's Digest, however, ran no risks of building their first number merely upon the 10 interests they evolved from their queries. Some 30-odd articles and stories, plus footnotes and briefs, cover so many fields of interest that one is inclined to hope for less lavish fare in subsequent numbers. Service, too, is far from left out,—to wit, "Tragedy in 'Women's Court'" from Independent Woman, and excerpts from Mary Harris's notable book, "I Knew Them in Prison." "Beauty" is touched upon by means of quotes from the magazine Beauty Culture. Fashions will doubtless come into later numbers, but as a start we could ask for nothing more entertaining and revealing than the satire on fashion writing, quoted from Punch, which is included here. It gave us a delicious few minutes of laughter. Marriage and teaching, work and marriage, part-time jobs, welfare of babies, house plants—to list all the fields covered would be to touch on an amazing number of the "subjects that interest women."

* * *

Cookery is represented by recipes from many lands, taken from papers and magazines published in the lands represented. The inevitable cocktail recipes are here also; a brief page of them, whose influence and reign we wish might be even more brief. However, in all fairness to the impartiality of the magazine, on a compelling page headed "Raised Voices" is a powerful quoted statement of Mrs. Ida Wise Smith, National President of W. C. T. U.

A pungent humor is injected into the pages by means of briefs. What the men think of us—always a fascinating detail—is told us in salty quotations here and there. More than once, both sides of a debatable question are given, on facing pages or in parallel columns. Books and radio talks are not excluded as possible digest material.

* * *

There is probably a real field for this latest of digests in the vast sea of digests that now flood the market. I myself had got where all I would have seriously considered as necessary in this line was a digest of digests—but this first issue of Woman's Digest has, as far as I am concerned, won its right to an honest place among them—even a high place. In its own foreword it points out that over 300 women's magazines are published in various countries, and that if fashion magazines were included the number would be nearly doubled. Some of these magazines are saying things we ought not to miss, things worth a wider public. In every country are women who realize that we women must somehow join hands, finding ways to know and help one another. If Woman's Digest goes on in the workmanlike manner in which it has begun, and we hope it does, it will be of genuine service to us all.

It has taken over, bag and baggage, the highly original and successful method of presentation of the Readers' Digest; in size and type it is similar—a chummy little volume not too big for a woman's handbag (and excellent reading for odd moments). Ably edited, with the rare delight provided by quotations and excerpts and digests from magazines not alone American but of many countries (the foreign language ones translated into English), it may prove a boon to us in this absurd dash we call our day. Mina Lewiton, Editor of Woman's Digest, we salute you! May you and your magazine carry on into an era when woman's prime interest of love and affection is so enriched toward all mankind that "Service" is unanimously granted Number One place on the list.

Millicent Taylor

Woman's Digest, published monthly, 101 Hudson Street, New York. Subscription price, $3 a year; single copies, 25 cents.

Fashions for Men

Direct From London

By A. S. Bridgland
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

I HAVE never seen so many black jackets with dark striped trousers in London as at present. These are usually accompanied by white shirts and collars with black stripes; some of the younger men preferring the deep-pointed polo pattern. In passing it may be noted that admirable poplin shirtings with black stripes are shown for the new season. An alternative, adopted in high quarters, is a gray shirt with black stripes and white collar. Yet it must not be thought that everyone is somberly attired. At an important luncheon the other day I observed some of the smartest men in dark blue suits with red or white stripes. In each case a black tie was worn.

Flannel for Town

A flannel suit is no longer looked on as fit only for sport or recreation. It has gained the prestige of being thought suitable for town wear. Plain gray flannel has become hackneyed and discriminating men are ordering stripes. In the West End of London there is a brisk demand for blue suits with chalk stripes from ⅜" to 1" apart. The effect is bold and distinctive and is also seen in mid-gray.

Bright colors, however, will not fade from men's clothes this season. There is, for example, a large invasion of homespuns and tweeds for the country, golfing and shooting. Scotch tweeds are vivid in hue and emphatic in design. Seen in a London shop they appear brazen and almost outrageous; yet how right they are where nature is unfettered and picturesque. In Scotland itself the largest patterns are dwarfed by the background and bright colors subdued by nature's palette. They range from dog's-tooth and gun-club checks to large and colorful checks or plaids called Glenurquharts.

Sage Green

A welcome tendency is the prevalence of green in cloths, hats, shirts and ties, especially for the country and games. Green has always been associated with sport and the greenwood. Robin Hood and his men wore it for the same reason that khaki is chosen for modern warfare—it blends with surroundings. Nathaniel Winkle, member of the Pickwick Club, adhered to a green coat because it was the hall-mark of a sportsman. Sage green soft hats with ties and neckerchiefs nicely matched go well with gray suits.

Shape of Hats

There is much variety in the shape of hats for informal occasions this year. Lightweight snap-brims in various shades can be tucked into pocket or rucksack. Then come heavier makes and different models mostly in green, such as pork-pie and Tyrolean styles. Doesn't the very name pork-pie suggest a country inn? The Tyrolean with narrow band and brush has caught on but retains its foreign appearance, with hint of cow-bells and yodeling. Yet the British tendency for compromise has prevailed and evolved a cross between pork-pie and Austrian. Other colors for soft felts include navy-blue, holly green, cinder and carbon gray.

Dinner and Dress

One of the most interesting innovations seen for a long time is an interchangeable dress and dinner vest. It is little more than a belt but cannot be distinguished from a waistcoat when coat is on; and may be transformed from dinner to full dress style, or from single- to double-breasted in a few seconds. All that is required is to unfasten two buttons at sides by which the front is changed. There is no attachment to coat or trousers. Back part is white and used for every style. the whole fits cleanly round waist and resembles a cummerbund, but buttons, pockets, and appearance are normal. Fronts are made in white waist-coating, black art, union, and fine silk, also black cloth. This model reduces the cost of laundering to a few pence and is a boon to travelers.

I have been shown dress shirts for cruising with fronts and double cuffs of marcella, and soft double collars to go with them of the same honeycomb pattern.

Lounging Slippers

Real seal-skin slippers are exhibited in the West End. Also Norwegian slippers of soft leather for wear after hunting, golf, and other sports—lined with lambswool or seacat skin. These "skor" are made by a family in a remote part of Norway and are therefore somewhat rare.

Among sleeping suits of dainty silk are seen some of stouter material with awning stripes.

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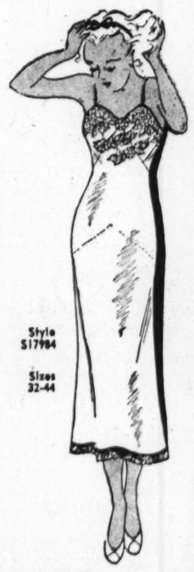

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George Dickey Appears Sure of Reserve Post

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 18—George Dickey, brother to Bill Dickey of the New York Yankees, is sure to win a reserve catching berth with Tom Yawkey's high-priced collection of Boston Red Sox. Rick Ferrell will do most of the backstopping for Joe Cronin's club, but Moe Berg, a veteran, and young Dickey, are in the running for the second string post. No matter which one wins the race, both are certain to stay with the team through the season, unless, of course, another experienced receiver is purchased in the meantime.

George Dickey looks and acts like his older brother, although as a catcher he is still some distance behind the Yankee star.

Hits Hard

"Dickey impresses me as a coming star," remarked Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox recently. "Like his brother, George is tall and well built. He hits the ball hard and has a good arm. Of course, he has much to learn behind the plate, but he will gain this knowledge with practice."

George was born in Kensett, Okla., on July 10, 1915, which makes him under 21 as he goes through his paces in the Red Sox camp. A New York Yankee scout discovered him and signed him to a contract in 1933, turning him over to their Newark farm in the International League. The pace was too fast for George at Newark, so he was shifted to Wheeling and later to Scranton. Newark took title to him in 1934 and sent him to Norfolk, where he met with a mishap and was placed on the Bears' voluntarily retired list in August. Subsequently he was released by the Yankee farm and was signed by the New York Giants in the spring of 1935 after a tryout.

Batted .260

However, George, still handicapped by the mishap, failed to show anything in the Giant camp, so Manager Bill Terry advised him to go home and rest for a year. Young Dickey went home and rested for a few weeks and then went to Little Rock and signed a contract. In the Southern Association, he appeared in 107 games and batted .260. The Red Sox liked his looks and purchased him in September of last year.

He stands well over six feet and is still adding weight to his lanky frame. An excellent target for pitchers, he is learning fast from the coaching of Berg and Rick Ferrell. George bats left-handed against a right-handed pitcher and right-handed against a left-handed pitcher. His batting hasn't been consistent this spring to date, but when he does connect with the ball, it goes for a long ride. He is a fine prospect—one of the best among the younger members of the Red Sox party.

George Dickey

Short Shots On Sports

WINTER HAVEN, Fla., March 18 (AP)—Begins to look like the real race in the American League will be for fifth place . . . No less than three managers are saying the worst they can do is lead the second division . . . Bucky Harris of Washington will be disappointed if his team doesn't do even better . . . Jimmy Dykes thinks his White Sox are a sure bet . . . And Rogers Hornsby says it's in the cards for the Browns to finish right behind the leaders . . . All of which is a great break for Connie Mack . . . If three clubs wind up in fifth place, he will be sure of sixth . . . No need to say that is beyond his wildest dreams.

♦ ♦ ♦

The situation over in the National is a bit different . . . Here we are going to have trouble finding a club to finish last . . . Old Bill McKechnie swears his Boston Bees are going out of the cellar for keeps . . . And Bill isn't the guy to do a lot of poppihg off. Jimmie Wilson of the Phillies is just as sure his team will not succeed the Bees . . . Casey Stengel can't see anything worse for his Dodgers than sixth place . . . And Charlie Dressen at Cincinnati has his eye on the first division . . . There you are boys.

♦ ♦ ♦

Don't take Bobby Jones too seriously when he says that string of 68s and 69s was due to luck . . . Those who saw him down here say he's red hot . . . Remember that when the Augusta invitation tournament rolls around . . . Florida's sunshine not only improved Patty Berg's golf, but it made her about the most sought after speaker for knife and fork clubs . . . Every day she's in demand . . . No wonder she's picked up 18 pounds in weight.

♦ ♦ ♦

Grapefruit League notes: President Will Harridge complimented Bucky Harris on the spirit the Senators are showing . . . Al Schacht, the comedian, picks Boston to win with less than five games separating the Sox, Tigers, Yankees and Indians . . . Secretary Phil Troy has rejoined the Red Sox . . . This is the town where Prof. Jimmy Wilson and his Phillies are doing their stuff . . . Judge Landis has stepped up his golf to 18 holes per day . . . and doing around 150 . . . Everybody got a laugh out of that story that the Cardinal morale is shot . . . it is the best in Florida, bar none.

M.G.A. Announces '36 List of Championships

The tournament committee of the Massachusetts Golf Association announces the following championships for the year 1936: Junior at the Unicorn Country Club, July 22 to 25; Caddie at the Commonwealth C. C., Aug. 11; New England Interscholastic at the Blue Hill C. C., May 29, and the Interstate matches at the Kittansett Club, July 26.

This year the M. G. A. has ruled that competitions in Junior championship must be either sons of members or junior members of the club. Formerly one caddie from each club was allowed to play. There is a limit of two caddies from each club in the Caddie championship, and they must be qualified as caddies in good standing at the club from which they enter.

The New England Interscholastic is for the George W. Wright Cup, which was put in competition originally in 1929 by Mr. Wright. Last year this cup was won by Leslie Douty of Worcester North High School.

The Interstate matches are between teams representing Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The Massachusetts team will be selected by William O. Blaney, team captain and 1934 state champion.

Yale Rugby Team Sails For Bermuda Saturday

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 18 (AP)—The Yale Rugby team will sail for Bermuda Saturday and will play several games before returning from the island April 3.

The squad is captained by Vic Despard, one of several of the Rugby players who also are members of the Eli football squad.

Besides Despard, the team is made up of Web Davis, Kim Whitehead, Jerry Roscoe, Clint Frank, Bob Train, Neil Watson, Bill Platt, Heinie Gardner, Strat Morton, Sid Towle, Charlie Miller, Luke Loomis, John Martha and Tad Jones Jr., son of the former Yale football mentor.

The university said last night two teams from Great Britain, Oxford and Edinburgh Universities, will play here this spring, although the dates have not been set.

Russian Claims Record

MOSCOW, March 18 (AP)—The Russian swimmer, Botchenzo, today claimed a new world's record for the 200-meter breaststroke at 3:38.3. The listed world record, credited to J. Carlonet of France, is 3:43.6.

The "Where to Dine" and "Amusement" Groups which regularly appear on this page will be found on Page 10 in this edition.

Chuck Dressen Optimistic; Reds Weak in Pitching

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla., March 18—"We are shooting for the pennant this year," smiled Manager Charlie Dressen of the Cincinnati Reds as he watched his squad go through a brisk workout at Plant Field here. "I am not making any prediction on the National League race, but I have tried to instill in the minds of my young players the idea that anything can happen in the 1936 race.

"If we have as much good luck this year as we had bad luck last season," continued the Reds' pilot, "we are certain to finish in the first division. That year's experience behind those young ball players is also going to prove a great asset.

"The 1935 leaders in the National League are weaker at the present moment than they were when the flag race ended. I cannot see where the Cubs, Cardinals or Giants have bolstered themselves in the off season. They have a lot of great ball players, but when they ring the gong to start the season, these players are all going to be a year older. And the veteran players do not improve with age.

Well Along in Training

"The Reds are well along in their training. We had perfect weather in Puerto Rico and Santo Domingo, and didn't miss a day's practice. The club has been bothered with several holdouts, but if they are not in shape to play by April 14, we have plenty of good reserves waiting for a chance."

The Reds are in excellent condition. Their stay at Puerto Rico was an absolute success, and although General Manager Larry MacPhail will not commit himself on the matter, the team is almost certain to return to that training spot in 1937.

The first group of players reached San Juan on Feb. 10, so most of them had the benefit of a month's training before they shifted their spring headquarters to Tampa.

Forgetting for a moment the optimistic predictions of Manager Chuck Dressen, it must be admitted that the Reds, as this is written, don't look as if they will threaten the National League championship, held at present by the Chicago Cubs. Regardless of how they stand at other positions, the Reds are weak in their pitching department. Unless one or two rookies spring into the spotlight before the regular campaign gets under way in April, Dressen's only dependable pitcher is Paul Derringer. Paul won 22 games last season and lost 13. He is one of the best right-handers in the business, but unfortunately he cannot work every day.

Five Good Outfielders

The remaining positions, however, are fairly well cared for. Dressen has five good outfielders in camp, namely, Kiki Cuyler, Sam Byrd, Ival Goodman, Harvey Walker and Calvin Chapman. Walker formerly played with Detroit and Toledo. Chapman hit .340 during the closing weeks of the 1935 race with the Reds, Babe Herman, a veteran, was still unsigned as this was written.

Dressen is working an infield of either Scarsella or McQuinn at first base, Kampouris at second, Riggs at third and Meyers at shortstop. Scarsella joined the Reds late last year from Wilmington. McQuinn was purchased from Newark and looks as if he might develop into a star. The veteran Jim Bottomley is still on his farm in Missouri and probably will not play ball this season.

Ernie Lombardi will undoubtedly be Dressen's No. 1 catcher by the time the club reaches Cincinnati, with either Campbell or Erickson as second man. Erickson met with a mishap during the winter that has placed him under a handicap, but he is making a great bid to win the No. 2 catching berth.

High School Nine May Lose Nell

WEBSTER, Mass., March 18 (AP)—The Bartlett High School Baseball team appeared today in danger of losing its ace box office attraction, Nellie Twardzik, the comely 17-year-old first basewoman, who made the school's last baseball season an overwhelming financial success.

It seems that Coach George Finnigan and the members of the school's athletic council have decided that their baseball team is no place for a girl, even if she is the best first-sacker in the school, and a meeting on Thursday will decide Nellie's baseball fate.

Meanwhile the fans of Webster are up in arms over the threatened ban and many have protested to Principal Cyril C. Smith, who remains noncommittal, although he questions the advisability of permitting Nellie to risk injury in, what he had always considered until Nellie became one of his pupils, a strictly masculine game.

"It's silly to make all this fuss just because I'm a girl," Nellie says. "I was never any bother when I played last year. I won a place on the team because I played better baseball than 25 boys who failed to make the squad.

"I love baseball, and I want to play on the school team and I am sure that I will be much improved over last year."

All of her male teammates agree with Nellie, even Tony Szamoci, who was forced to serve as her substitute last season. With Nellie out, Tony will probably win a regular position, but he agrees that the team needs her the most.

Coach Finnigan, also, admits that Nellie merits a place on the team. He describes her as the greatest girl player he ever saw. Her only weakness, he said, was at bat.

Nellie is now playing basketball on the school's girls team but she cares little about that sport because, she said, "You get so little excitement and fun playing with girls."

Last season, when the team's student manager compared the gate receipts with those of former years, he discovered that Nellie's team outdrew its predecessors more than 10 to 1.

Rangers Doing Well Financially for 1936

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Regardless of how the New York Rangers are making out in the National Hockey League race, they are doing all right for themselves financially.

The Rangers are in the cellar of the American division of the league, but figures, released as a result of charges made by Connie Smythe of the Toronto Maple Leafs, show that they are throwing old man depression for a loss.

Madison Square Garden officials say that for the first time since 1929 the Rangers will take in more than $300,000 and that should Lester Patrick's men squeeze into the playoffs, the "gate" may surpass last season's by some $30,000 or $40,000.

Smythe had declared that the Rangers were losing their drawing power, both at home and on the road, because the New York management refused to spend money to strengthen the club. He said they had not parted with more than $15,000 in the last five years for new talent, but the Garden officials showed an expenditure of $30,000 in the last three years for five players alone: Davie Kerr, Babe Siebert, Alex Levinsky, Glenn Brydson and Harold Starr.

National Hockey League

American Division

				Goals		
	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	22	8	16	112	98	52
Chicago	21	8	17	89	84	50
Boston	22	5	19	89	78	49
Rangers	18	13	17	87	94	48

Canadian Division

Montreal	21	16	16	111	105	52
Toronto	23	8	19	120	103	49
Americans	15	7	23	101	109	37
Canadiens	11	11	25	81	119	33

Results March 17

Boston 1, Canadiens 0.
Rangers 4, Chicago 2.
Montreal 2, Toronto 1.

'—And Write Myself a Letter'

By a Staff Photographer

Eddie Casey and Margaret Galvin

Instead of Dictating to the "Beef and Brawn" of the Gridiron, the Former Crimson and Redskin Coach Now Dictates Letters for the National Youth Administration

Maribel Vinson To Skate in Hub Arena Carnival

United States champions in three events—Robin Lee, men's singles; Maribel Vinson, ladies' singles, and Miss Vinson and George E. B. Hill in the pairs are listed among the feature performers in the ice skating carnival—"Hollywood on Skates" to be produced by the Skating Club of Boston at the Boston Arena next Friday evening, Saturday afternoon and evening (March 20-21).

Miss Vinson, just returned from Germany, where she competed in the Olympic games, is again in championship form. It is truly remarkable what this young lady can do. Besides holding down a responsible position with a New York daily and beside devoting a good deal of energy for the benefit of the New York Skating Club, she still keeps her competitive skating up to a high standard.

Maribel Yerxa Vinson was born in Winchester, Mass., on Oct. 12, 1911. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Vinson, are two avid skating enthusiasts, the former having been a champion in his own right in the American style of skating.

A regular little tom-boy when she was small, Maribel could always do anything as well as the boys could. She could run as fast, skate as fast and play baseball just as well as they could. In 1924, a little over 12 years old, she won the national junior championship from a field of 13 competitors. From then on her record is well known. She has won the ladies' singles championship eight times and the pair championship five times —twice with Thornton Coolidge and three times with George E. B. Hill.

Maribel has been a member of the Olympic teams of 1928, 1932 and 1936. She is the present North American pair champion with Hill, and was ranked third in the Olympics at Lake Placid in 1932, and second in the World's at London in 1928.

Two thousand general admission tickets at $1.10 will be placed on sale at the Arena each night of this great carnival, and reduced prices of $1.10, $1.65 and $2.20 will be in effect for the Saturday afternoon performance of "Hollywood on Skates."

Hockey Briefs

PERHAPS the National Hockey League playoff system is a joke to many, but it certainly sustains interest. Here we are only two games away from the completion of a 48-game schedule, and only one team has been definitely eliminated —Canadiens. And that did not happen until last night.

♦ ♦ ♦

Only one of the other seven teams has definitely clinched its position. Some are pretty certain, such as Detroit for first place in the United States division, and Montreal for first in the Canadian group, and Americans, third in the last-named group, is the team that cannot lose third nor can they climb higher.

♦ ♦ ♦

Tomorrow night's results may put a quietus on several debatable positions. If the Bruins beat Toronto, they will eliminate Rangers from the American division running, and halt any hope of the Maple Leafs to get first in the Canadian group. If Detroit beat Chicago, the Red Wings automatically clinch first. The other game between Canadiens and Americans will have no bearing on the race.

♦ ♦ ♦

On the other hand, should Toronto beat the Bruins and Chicago best Detroit the race becomes even more of a muddle with Rangers having a chance to edge Boston in their game here next Sunday and the Hawks will be in a tie for first with Detroit and will have to await the week-end games to decide places.

♦ ♦ ♦

With all this turmoil keeping the hockey fan in suspension the playoff system would seem to warrant some justification. If only the first-place teams counted, Americans would have been out of consideration long ago, and Bruins would rate only an outside mathematical chance. Rangers would have been out two games ago.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Gregory Mangin retained United States indoor tennis title, defeating Cliff Sutter, 6—1, 6—3, 2—6, 3—6, 6—2.

Five Years Ago

Walter Hagen set new course record of 68 in Coral Gables open golf tournament.

Sporting Around The Hub

Harvard Practice

DICK HARLOW greeted Harvard football players in spring practice today. It is the beginning of the second year for the former Western Maryland coach, and he knows his problems. Last year the genial Harlow began from scratch, knowing almost nothing about the boys.

Staff Photo

Dick Harlow

Undoubtedly massed concentration will go toward the development of tackles. The past fall when the Crimson should have been building an attack, Harlow was held back experimenting with tackles. No stone will be left unturned.

When Dick Harlow first came to Cambridge he asserted that it was his plan to have the 11 best men on the field in games. Just what he meant is explained in plans for the present practice. Backfield men will be tried at center, guards will take a turn at tackle and so on, to find the best men.

With Capt. Emile Dubiel, end, and Neil Shahley, former freshman coach and now his right hand man, Dick Harlow welcomed his new assistant backfield coach, Howard O'Dell, from Pittsburgh, and the team candidates in the Briggs Cage.

Practice will continue for over four weeks. Besides the experimenting in positions he hopes to line up a definite idea of his varsity A and B squads for next fall and expand the offense beyond the present collection of plays run from single and double wing, to include a shift.

Here and There

Qualifying rounds for the United States Golf Association's open championship on May 11 will be held at the Wampanoag Country Club course in West Hartford, Conn., according to an announcement by Raynor M. Gardiner, secretary of the New England Golf Association . . . This is the first time the New England golf test has gone so far from the Greater Boston district . . . The Boston Redskins have signed Patrick J. Ryan Jr., who will be a candidate for a halfback position . . . Ryan, a Canadian football player with an American gridiron background, played at Waltham High, New York University and with the Stapleton (L. I.) professionals before playing for two years with a Montreal team, being one of its highest paid members.

Sonja Henie to Visit Hub Garden March 28

The 24-year-old Norwegian Olympic and world figure-skating champion, Sonja Henie, now a professional, will appear in the Boston Garden on March 28 . . . She is expected to net $100,000 within the next month before going into motion pictures in Hollywood . . . Her other New England appearance will be on March 24 at New Haven, Conn. . . . Edith Drury of Boston and Concord, N. H., playing in the North of England squash racquets championships, yesterday defeated Mrs. McKenzie, 9—0, 9—0, 9—1 . . . Corinne Migneco of Salem, Mass., playing in the world table tennis championship Praha, defeated Miss Ferenczy of Hungary, 16—21, 21—16, 17—21, 21—14, 21—13.

Mrs. Van Ryn at Longwood Next Week

Donald E. Jackson Jr. '37 has been elected captain of the Harvard varsity squash racquets team . . . Jackson hails from Providence, R. I., and plays football . . . Harvard oarsmen took to the shells on the Charles River yesterday for the first time this season . . . Four Harvard matmen left town at noon today for Lexington, Va., to compete in the National Collegiate wrestling championships at Washington and Lee University . . . They are Capt. H. B. Stoddard, Lorrin Woodman, John Harkness and William Glendinning . . . Finalists in each event will be entered in the Olympic tryouts . . . The North Medford Club's 20-mile road race has drawn 68 entries . . . Dick Richardson of the Woodland (Mass.) Club tied with Ted Fenwick of Montreal for the qualifying-round medal in the Belmont Manor (Bermuda) men's golf tournament with scores of 76 . . . Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, United States indoor champion, will compete in the New England indoor tennis tourney at the Longwood Covered Courts next week.

Plenty of Talent For Northeastern Coaching School

"Bernie" Bierman, head coach of Minnesota's undefeated football team last season, will head an array of talented championship football and basketball coaches at Northeastern University's Third Annual Coaching School which will be held here June 22-27.

Those supporting the Gopher's mentor will be such successful coaches as George "Potsy" Clark, head coach of the Detroit world's professional football champions; Elton E. "Tad" Wieman, line coach of Princeton University's undefeated eastern champions; and Fred H. Swan, line coach of Temple University.

Clair F. Bee will give instruction in basketball coaching. He is coach at Long Island University where his team went through the season without defeat. For the past three years his teams at this university have won 73 out of 76 games.

"Potsy" Clark will be the first professional coach to give instruction at this school. He has a long winning record behind him, most of it as a college coach. His presence will be hailed by college coaches as a beneficial one, because he has been able to develop a wide open game of lateral passes, forwards, and spread formations that will delight the students of football. These he is willing to pass on to the coaching fraternity as he is always inventing new formations and plays for each season.

In Bernie Bierman, students attending this session will be able to learn how this great coach develops such powerful offensive and defensive football teams.

Tad Wieman, line coach at Princeton, has been credited with developing some of the finest linemen that the game has known, and in practically every college he has coached he has been able to turn out at least one All-America player each year.

Edward S. Parsons, graduate manager of athletics at Northeastern, looks for continued success of the coaching school this year. Last year over 175 coaches from scattered sections of the country attended.

Maine Announces Four 1936 Schedules

ORONO, Maine, March 18 (AP)—Columbia will replace Holy Cross next fall as University of Maine's major football opponent, T. S. Curtis, faculty manager of athletics, announced.

Curtis also announced the schedules for the 1936 track, baseball, and cross-country teams:

Football Schedule

Sept. 26, Rhode Island at Orono; Oct. 3, Columbia at New York; Oct. 10, New Hampshire at Durham; Oct. 17, Lowell Textile at Orono; Oct. 24, Bates at Orono; Oct. 31, Colby at Orono; Nov. 7, Bowdoin at Brunswick.

Track

April 24, Springfield at Orono; May 2, M. I. T. at Cambridge; May 9, state meet at Orono; May 16, New Hampshire and Bates at Portland; May 22, 23, New England at Providence, R. I.; May 29, 30, Nationals.

Cross Country

Oct. 10, New Hampshire at Durham; Oct. 24, state meet at Orono; Oct. 31, Colby at Orono.

Varsity Baseball

April 20, Colby at Waterville (exhibition); April 29, Brown at Providence; April 30, Rhode Island at Kingston; May 1, Northeastern at Boston; May 2, Bates at Lewiston; May 7, Bowdoin at Orono; May 13, Colby at Orono; May 15, Bates at Lewiston; May 16, Bowdoin at Brunswick; May 20, Bates at Orono; May 23, Colby at Waterville; May 27, Bowdoin at Orono; May 30, Colby at Orono.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Boston (N) 7; Cincinnati (N) 6.
New York (N) 27; Altanta (S A) 7.
Chicago (N) 3, Pittsburgh (N) 1.
St. Louis (N) 8, New York (A) 7.
Washington (A) 9, Albany (I L) 7.
Detroit (A) 18, Milwaukee (AA) 14.

Today's Schedule

Philadelphia (A) vs. St. Louis (A).
New York (A) vs. St. Louis (N).
Cincinnati (Nn) vs. Boston (A).
Cleveland (A), vs. New Orleans (SA).
Detroit (A) vs. Washington (A).
Kansas City (AA) vs. New York (N).
Brooklyn (N), vs. Philadelphia (N).
Pittsburgh (N) vs. Chicago (N).

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

				Goals		
	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Syracuse	25	3	18	159	121	53
Buffalo	23	6	18	106	91	50
London	21	3	23	109	121	45
Rochester	15	3	26	98	121	33

Western Division

Detroit	26	3	18	125	103	55
Cleveland	23	3	19	136	140	49
Windsor	17	10	18	110	110	44
Pittsburgh	17	1	27	132	168	35

Results March 17

Cleveland 3, Detroit 1.
London 2, Rochester 2, overtime.

American Hockey Association

Kansas City 4, Tulsa 2.

Former Harvard Football Coach Acts in New Role

With spring football news trickling in it seemed appropriate to portray the part of a ferret and find the whereabouts and activities of Eddie Casey. When located the former Harvard and Redskin football coach proved to be a busy individual. Instead of a squad of from 20 to 120 football players, he now guides from one to 12,000 individuals.

On the eighth floor of the Park Square Building, under the protection of the National Youth Administration project, the brilliant genius of the gridiron is filling a new role. No longer is he surrounded by rugged, hardy football players. He is completely hemmed in by girl stenographers and clerks.

Spring Air

Fortunately, his secretary, Margaret Galvin, left us to ourselves for a short while and he seemed more at ease. During her presence he was the executive in a business-like manner and spouted figures and facts about the lasting good his department is doing for boys. When left unguarded he admitted that never had he been so confined indoors. The spring air seeping in through the open window awakens that irresistible urge for football.

His present work is intensely interesting and gratifying. At the conclusion of a day he retires satisfied that more good has been done in the world and happy in that he has been honored and privileged to have had a part in distributing the good. Over 3000 high school, 4000 college and 5000 out-of-school boys are assisted by the Government.

Not Charity

"These are not charity cases," he explained; "but genuine assistance. The boys are enabled to continue in school by the help of the Government, and those out of school are given a start in life. And they all earn the assistance they receive.

"In the case of the high school and college boys, from 16 to 25 years of age, their records are inspected and pronounced deserving by the school authorities, and then the same authorities mete out the form of employment."

Eddie Casey is a boy's man. All boys admire the fellow's past football career and his present solicitation in their behalf. He is the right man in the right job, but it is laughable to view his embarrassment handling the huge staff of girls in his office. If it were not for the good he has opportunity to distribute to the deserving, we doubt if his shyness could withstand the feminine barricade.

Although he had only a few minutes to spare, the visit was pleasant and Eddie Casey is the same likeable chap with the same pleasing personality as of yore.

Marshall Advances In Table Tennis

PRAHA, March 18 (AP)—Gilbert Marshall of Seattle advanced through the fourth round of the world's table tennis championship yesterday as his opponent, Simek of Czechosiovakia, failed to appear.

Marshall and Richard Tindall of St. Louis won a doubles match from Ehrlisch and Picazet, Polish-French combination, 21—14, 21—13, 21—12. Robert Blattner of St. Louis and Jimmy McClure of Indianapolis defeated Slav and Maximovic, the Czech-Yugoslavian team, 21—9, 21—14, 21—15.

In women's singles, Ruth Aarons of New York, defeated Holorbkova-Juarez, the Czech Mexican, 21—14, 21—17, 21—16, and Corinne Migneco, Salem, Mass., defeated Ferenczy of Hungary, 16—21, 21—16, 17—21, 21—14, 21—13.

Other results: Mixed doubles, Hammer and Klein defeated Blattner and Jessie Purves of Chicago, 21—13, 16—21, 21—14, 19—21, 21—19.

Women's doubles, Nasvytyte-Smetona and Astrauskaite, of Lithuania, beat Miss Migneco and Braun of Lithuania, 14—21, 21—16, 21—14, 17—21, 21—17.

Golf Tournament in Semifinals

ST. PERTERSBURG, Fla., March 18 (AP)—Play in the first annual St. Petersburg women's invitational golf tournament reached the semifinals today with medalist Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., opposing Mrs. Marion Turpie Lake of New York. In the other bracket, Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., was matched against Frances Hadfield of St. Petersburg. Miss Hadfield won an upset, 6 and 5, victory yesterday over S. Mark McGarry of St. Petersburg. Miss Miley defeated Katherine Foster of Clearwater, 5 and 4. A two-up victory over Jean Saint of Kansas City advanced Mrs. Lake, while Miss Bauer overwhelmed Mrs. Ed Kerby of Akron, Ohio, 8 and 7.

Wrestling Referees Chosen

LEXINGTON, Va., March 18 (AP)—Three referees for the national intercollegiate wrestling tournament and semifinal American Olympic team tryouts to be held at Washington and Lee on Friday and Saturday, were named yesterday by Richard A. Smith, W. & L. athletic director and tournament manager. They are C. O. Gallager of Harvard University, W. Austin Bishop of Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Penna., and Richard K. Cole of Brown University.

English Crews In First Thames Rows

By the Canadian Press

LONDON, March 18—The Oxford crew, seeking its first victory in the annual boat race with Cambridge since 1923, had its first practice of the year on the Thames yesterday.

The Dark Blues used a new boat. W. Rathbone, the coach, who also coached the Oxonians in 1926-27, contemplated only a brief paddle, but the shell moved so smoothly he decided to take the eight over the full course from Putney to Mortlake. The Oxford men looked impressive. They seemed at ease and were given occasional bursts of rowing. No serious work was attempted.

Cambridge also came out for a spin and paddled to Hammersmith Bridge. Their coach, C. H. Rew, concentrated on boat drill exercises. He had the crew stroke gradually from slow motion. A short burst was tried off Chiswick, the boat traveling well between strokes. The workout concluded with a row of 20 strokes in just over half a minute off Putney.

Miss Vinson Arrives; Praises Opponents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—Maribel Y. Vinson, women's national figure skating champion, arrived in New York yesterday in the Cunard White Star liner Berengaria. After greeting friends her first words in reference to the Winter Olympics at Garmisch-Partenkirchen were in praise of her opponents.

For Sonja Henie she had endless praise. She said the girl gave her best exhibition, in fact, far better than in the Olympics at Lake Placid. Of Cecilia Colledge and Megan Taylor, English skaters, Miss Vinson termed them as "wonderful."

She was especially enthusiastic over 11-year-old Etsuko Inada, Japanese star. Miss Vinson said she was a brilliant performer and learned readily.

The American star had no more than landed when she received a message from the carnival committee which is sponsoring the charity shows at Madison Square Garden March 22 and 25 asking her to take part in the carnival. She also plans to skate in the Boston carnival Friday and Saturday.

S. M. U. Players Give P. Dean First Workout

DALLAS, Texas, March 18 (AP)—Paul Dean still was a holdout today, but the sight of Southern Methodist's baseball candidates in action was too much for him.

The St. Louis Cardinal pitcher asked permission "to work out awhile if I won't be in the way," and until they found the big, loose-jointed pitcher was ineligible, the collegiate hurlers abandoned thoughts of landing first-string berths.

Taking his first workout of the year, Dean threw long enough to warm up his arm and then went to the outfield where he spent an hour chasing fly balls.

He also gave the Mustang pitchers pointers on how to hold a Dean fast ball.

General Classified

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WILL SELL equity of $1435 in 2½ acres choice unimproved North Shore property, near Chicago, for $600. Box P-36, 824 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

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MEN and women wanted to take orders for beautiful silk lingerie, full fashioned silk hosiery and feather weight silk rainwear. You collect your own liberal commissions daily in advance. We make deliveries. Write for sample offer and full details. FRENCH FASHION, 322 Market St., Chicago.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit knit sportswear suits, polo shirts, lingerie, skirts, blouses, pajamas, hosiery, direct from factory; low prices; unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-123, Watertown, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GENTLEMAN, willing traveler, desires position as companion in refined family; cultured; age, over 35. Address ROBERT LYMAN COOPER, 423 West 22nd St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG WOMAN desires employment as companion and secretary. Address ELEANOR M. TUCKWOOD, 8 Commerce Ave., Sebring, Fla.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10c a line for one or two insertions. 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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1277 Commonwealth Ave., Allston
Furnished or unfurnished apartments.
One and two rooms, elevator and janitor service. Refrigeration, gas and electricity free. Catering only to a high class clientele. Convenient to cars. H. E. FERGUSON, Manager, Stadium 1346

ARTISTS

WANTED—Versatile greeting card artist who has done satisfactory work for leading publishers; permanent position; good salary; send sample work, references, state age, where previously employed. HARRY DOEHLA CO., Fitchburg, Mass.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists, also historical points, chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. Ken. 1022. Charles W. Chisman 98 Gainsboro St., Boston.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 25c up to 20 in. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

HOME with beautiful surroundings wishes guests; good board; $10 per week; open all year. BEULAH FULLER, Wellsboro, Pa., R. D. 4.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified Advertising

(Continued)

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th, New York. ADULT AND CHILDREN'S DANCING. Tr 7-9400

DRESSMAKING

DRESSES distinctively designed and made to personal order; responsible; expert remodeling. ANNETTE de BORRAS, 44 E. 60th St., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2980

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4970 Newark, N. J.

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY. High class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Bklyn., N.Y. Ma.6-7632.

FURNITURE

BOSTON—For sale, a Paine complete walnut dining room set, like new. Tel. STadium 1944.

FOR SALE — Fine values in factory floor sample bedroom sets, rugs, dining sets, maple dinette and breakfast sets, parlor sets, studio couches. Easy washers, cedar chests, chairs, tables, twin beds, etc.
BETTER HOMES INSTITUTE
10 Union Square Somerville, Mass.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Pleasant Outlook Home
For rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 169-51 197th St., Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

HOUSES FURNISHED

WASHINGTON D. C.—For rent, furnished house, seven rooms, overlooking city; for two months beginning April 15. 1113 S. Arlington Ridge Rd., Arlington, Va. Jackson 2162.

HOUSES FURNISHED

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS., Pond Section—Will lease private home, furnished, 8 rooms, 2 baths, oil heat; 2-car garage; rent reasonable. Call JAMaica 3192.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Part time in practitioner's office, convenient location; Grand Central district; reasonable. Call afternoons, except Saturdays. VA 3-9199.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office part time, attractively furnished; Grand Central district; reasonable rental. Tel. Caledonia 5-5969. Call afternoons.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner will share office, outside, light, cheerful. 18 East 41st Street (1201). Raymond 9-7965.

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED—By a Christian Science practitioner, part time use of Boston office; kindly state terms, location and hours available. Box W-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

SUNSHINE COTTAGE would welcome a few guests needing a quiet place for rest and study; loving, helpful environment; beautiful mountain scenery. Box 294, Lake Placid, N. Y.

PERSONAL SERVICE

EXPERTLY typed manuscripts; story writers, authors, genealogists, churches, teachers, practitioners' work solicited; prices reasonable; confidential service. Write MINETTA BUTLER, 717 East McDonald St., Lakeland, Fla.

PRINTING

Printing—Church, business, practitioners, personal work; all kinds; low prices; good service. Call Pig Co., 13 E. 16 St., N.Y.C. Alg. 4-6147.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY
The ANNUAL MEETING of the Company will be held in the Auditorium, No. 250 Stuart Street, Boston, on April 6, 1936. Its stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business, Saturday, March 21, 1936, until the opening of business, Tuesday, April 7, 1936.
CHARLES B. GLEASON,
Clerk, Boston Elevated Railway Company.

REAL ESTATE

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., Realtors, 273 Harvard Street, Brookline, Asp. 1300

Albert Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

RAY AYERS
Rental and Sales Service
71 Park Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

NEEDHAM, MASS.—Cozy five-room modern bungalow, 75x100 lot, garage, furnace, fireplace, screens, storm windows, awnings; price $3500. Call Hyde Park 2024.

PROPERTY for sale; Raven Rock, N. J., 20 acres, garden spot, flowers, fruit, spring water, swimming pool; suitable for guests for rest and study; adjacent to Christian Science church. SOSTMEYER, Stockton R. D., N. J.

Homes WESTON Estates
Rentals
John H. Benson, 483 B. Post Rd., Weston, Mass.
Waltham 4557 Eves., Centre Newton 4047

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES wanted, Bergen, Passaic, Rockland, Union Counties, N. J.; splendid opportunity for right women to earn substantial income, liberal commissions, taking orders for tailored to measure sportwear; old established firm. P. O. Box 12, Ridgewood, N. J.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON—A young lady to share room with another girl in small apartment; Christian Scientists preferred. 1179 Boylston St., Suite 4. Call evenings.

BOSTON, 405 Beacon St.—Permanent visiting guests; quiet refined home; pleasant rooms; private, semi-private baths; garage; meals near.

ROOMS TO LET

A QUIET home for study, near The Mother Church; privileges; transients, permanent. Mrs. Tiffin, 2 Westland Ave., Suite 12, Boston. Ken. 2458.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave.—Attractively furnished room, kitchen privileges, elevator; reasonable rates. MISS OESTMANN, CIR. 7610.

BOSTON, 112 Marlboro—Exclusive house with double and single rooms; cultured and loving atmosphere; Christian Scientists pref. Cir. 6967.

BOSTON—Pleasant, comfortable rooms, transient or permanent; reasonable prices. Com. 9151. 187 Huntington Ave., E. Prentice.

BOSTON—Large attractive rooms; reasonable. MRS. E. L. THURSTON, 216 Newbury St. Tel. Circle 6788.

BOSTON—Large corner room near bath; transients or weekly. 75 Gainsboro St., Suite 1. COM. 8552.

BOSTON—New low rates for the winter months. Mrs. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Kenmore 1022.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms in detached house with piazzas, oil heat, parking; permanent or transients. LONgwood 8775.

CHESTNUT HILL, MASS.—Pleasant rooms in refined home; transients welcomed. 83 Dunster Road. Longwood 2417.

N. Y. C., 61 E. 86 (Park Ave. Section)—A new idea in living accommodations for business men, women; single, double rooms, with use of fully equipped kitchen; reception rooms; interesting helpful group activities; very moderate rates; references required.

N. Y. C., 95th St. (1449 Lexington Ave.), (Apt. 23)—Exceptional large, outside studio; 4th floor; housekeeping-dinette, telephone, elevator; refinement; only guest.

N. Y. C., 502 W. 113th (Columbia)—Attractive, light suite and studios; $5 up; near church; refrigeration. Apt. 6-A. Un. 4-8882.

N. Y. C., 222 E. 71st St.—Attractive room, private bath, light. Pleasant outlook. Apt. 6-C. Rhinelander 4-5623.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

SALESWOMEN WANTED

REALSILK HOSIERY MILLS offers dignified employment; full or part time; commission; nationally advertised in Monitor; also WJZ broadcast weekly. Write, call, 1440 Broadway, New York.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

Greta Antis *Teacher of* Piano

"Greta Antis created enthusiasm by the interpretation and technical mastery of her program."—*Lokal Anzeiger, Berlin*
486 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON Com. 9177

N. Y. C.—ROBERT MALONE—315 Carnegie Hall—Public accepted—Singing—Voice Building—Correct diction in speaking. Free Recital March 31, at 8. Circle 7-2121 for appointment.

YOUNG American woman wishes summer holiday engagement; companion or French tutor; M. A., Sorbonne Diploma; 11 years public school experience; fond of travel. Write Box E-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SHOE REPAIRING

Community Shoe Rebuilders
WHITTEMORE PASTES AND POLISHES
97 Baker Street, Maplewood, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT—Part time bookkeeping and auditing; monthly terms. Write Box M-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

CHAUFFEUR (young man), private; commercial, 17 years' experience; housework, handyman and painting; city-country. CHAUFFEUR, 920 Tinton Ave., c/o Erskeben, N. Y. C. Lud-low 4-2299.

EXPERIENCED young colored man wants work; willing to do anything; references; licensed chauffeur. Box E-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GRADUATE of Principia High School would like opportunity to work; good chauffeur. Box W-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN, married, desires position as caretaker; capable overseeing estate in owner's absence; all-around experience, mechanical, adaptable; works well with people. Address Box 188, Wayland, Mass.

POSITION WANTED IN CANADA—10 years' experience in practical cost and labour studies; investigations and estimates; statistics and mill control in the newsprint industry. Box A-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Experienced in bakery business; will serve as clerk or manager; will act as companion and plain sewing, or care of children and home. KROUSKUP, 1331 Schenectady Ave., Ingersoll 2-0266.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined woman, with boy, four, desires position. Write Box L-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SECRETARY, office executive, with advertising agency experience, wants permanent position. Box 5-T, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SUMMER CAMP position wanted by graduate of Principia and Carnegie Institute of Technology. Class of 1936; art instructor or counsellor. SUE FULLER, 2085 Beechwood Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

WANTED

I BUY discarded clothing in wearable condition; a postal card or tel. call will be greatly appreciated. M. WOLF, 47 Auburn St., Boston. LAF. 8391.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Women's Lustratone
Suits and Coats
For Easter choose one of these new Lustratone Suits or Coats and know that you have chosen fashionably!
Lustratone is a new fabric with a silky, peach-down finish. New high shades and swagger styles.
Shown in Vogue this month $29.75
M. E. Blatt Co.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at S. Carolina

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

QUALITY MEATS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES
A. A. PREVITI, *Prop.*
Terminal Market
MEATS AND POULTRY
ATLANTIC AND MISSOURI AVES.
PHONE 5-0215

Dorothé
FASHION CENTRE
1510 PACIFIC AVENUE Phone 4-2610
Formerly Stylist and Buyer for
PEIKIN APPAREL

BELLEVILLE

AMOCO
For Uniform Performance in Any Weather Use
AMERICAN GAS AND OILS
Lubrication Service PHIL GULDNER
UNION AVE. AND WILLIAM ST.

COLLINGSWOOD

LOUIS CASTOR
Furrier—Cold Storage
Tailoring—Dry Cleaning
Coll 485 713 Haddon Ave.

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal — Lumber — Millwork
Mason Materials — Hardware
Paint

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
95 North Arlington Ave. Orange 4-4571
8-10 A. M. Daily Except Saturday
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Ye "Golden Rule"
J. Lloyd Tuttle
Men's and Women's Garments
Altered—Remodeled—Relined
Repaired
Expert Fur Work
High Class Cleaning and Dyeing
Coats, Skirts, Suits, Made to Order
442 MAIN STREET

SALE on Elsye Knits
at the
Elsye Shoppe
21 WASHINGTON STREET
Now Priced $12.95 up
Previously sold up to $40.00
Sale Starts St. Patrick's Day through Saturday, March 21st
Laura Haviland—Marion Jones

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

AMOCO
Amoco Service Station
Morton and Parsons
Courteous Service
Lubrication Our Specialty
WILLIAM AND PROSPECT STREETS

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or. 5-9000

Chas. T. Horrocker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

ALICE BARNES
Personal Aid to Parties
Sandwiches - Salads
HOME-MADE CANDIES
103 No. 16th Street OR. 5-8949

Main St.
Pressing and Tailoring Co., Inc.
Cleaning and Dyeing
Altering and Weaving
Men's Suits Made to Order
All Work Done on Premises.
484 Main Street Or. 3-1141—1142

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

HACKENSACK

LAW
INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

H. WESTERVELT
Shoes for Men, Women, Children
244 Main Street, Hackensack

SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses - Coats
Suits - Hats
216½-218 Main Street

HADDONFIELD

H. P. DREYER *Inc.*
140 Kings Highway East
Plumbing—Heating—Roofing
Warm air conditioning systems
Bell Phone 51 IRVING CHEW, Registered

HOBOKEN

ESTABLISHED 1865
A. J. VOLK CO.
Morticians
HOBOKEN and TEANECK
Phones
Hoboken 3-0820 Teaneck 6-0202

GEISMAR'S
Knittex Topcoats $30
Spring Suits $19.50 Up
MEN'S APPAREL SINCE 1888
222 WASHINGTON STREET

Bedding and Upholstering
Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum
Carpets and Rugs Cleaned
EDWARD RATHJEN
1000 BLOOMFIELD STREET
Estab. 1920 Phone Hob. 3-1129
Deliveries thru Hudson, Bergen, Essex Counties and New York City

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3043-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
11 Local Offices in Hudson County

DONALD F. WOOD
Funeral Director
74 Fairview Avenue Tel. Bergen 3-4288
Service from a Funeral Parlor If Desired
LADY ATTENDANT

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

We Bake 28 Different Kinds of Bread
Including your favorite. We are confident that if you ever taste it you'll come back for more.
ADAM BLUM BAKERY
625 NEWARK AVENUE, JERSEY CITY

NEW SPRING MODELS
Red Cross Shoes
$6.50
IRVEN JOSEPH
296 Central Avenue

NEW JERSEY

LYNDHURST

HARRY SCHAEFER
Hardware, Glass, Tools, Shades
House Furnishings
Agent for B. P. S. Paints
602 Ridge Road Telephone
Lyndhurst Rutherford 2-5761

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
BURNETT'S VANILLA
DOMINO SUGAR
KNOX GELATINE
177 Maplewood Ave. So. 2-4300

MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
FRED DIEZ
Easter Dainties, Meringues for Ice Cream Fillings
Orders for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions
175 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

MONTCLAIR

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Montclair 2-1280 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M., from Monday to Friday inclusive.

BATH TOWELS, MATS, RUGS, and WASH CLOTHS
The Linen Shop, Inc.
E. B. and J. H. Clegg
418 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

RADIO SERVICE
Prompt Attention and Reasonable Prices
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
370 Bloomfield Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-4048

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-6208

MILLINERY
Newest Creations for Spring and Summer Unsurpassed in style, quality and workmanship. Satisfying the individual requirements of the most exacting. Unbelievably low in price.
Grace M. Cunningham
497 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair, N. J.

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Silver
Hats Ready Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

WE are calling for LAWN MOWERS to be sharpened this month so that they can be done thoroughly when there is time to spend on them. A phone call will bring our driver to get yours. May we render you this service NOW?
Moore's Hardware Store, Inc.
223 Glen Ridge Ave. Montclair, N. J.
PHONES MTC. 2-3210, 2-3211

Buy FUEL from
KNIERING COAL & OIL CO.
MONTCLAIR N.J.
LEHIGH COAL KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL—WOOD, etc.
19 Grove Street Tel. MO. 2-8300

Upholsterer
and Interior Decorator
New Upholstered Furniture Made to Order in Any Style
Re-upholstering—Repairing—Polishing
Slip Covers and Draperies, Curtain Cleaning
FRED KULL
10 Grove Terrace, Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-3864-J

Freytag and Anderson Florists
INC
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

YOWELL'S SODA SHOP
COUNTRY CLUB ICE CREAM
of delicious flavor and quality
50c quart
32 SOUTH PARK STREET
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Bogart and Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-6870—2-6871

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Orange 3-1508
256 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

$5.00 EMMA JETTICK $6.00
Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET
Exceptional Value in Ringless Hosiery

NEW JERSEY

SOUTH ORANGE

ATWATER KENT PHILCO
Village Radio Shop
Radio Retail and Service
7 SCOTLAND ROAD. SO. 2-6050
R. C. A. VICTOR STROMBERG-CARLSON

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PATERSON

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. SHerwood 2-8677 Paterson, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

M. E. Willoughby
FLORIST
Flowers for every season of the year and for all occasions.
Bonded member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution
Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

Memorial Funeral Home
THOMAS C. KEISER, Director
COURTEOUS DEPENDABLE SERVICES
EFFICIENT REASONABLE
400 Franklin Place Telephone
Plainfield, N. J. Pl. 6-4848

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S *has it.*

EVERGREEN DAIRY
Good Butter and Eggs
AND
Other Dairy Products
112 WATCHUNG AVE. Tel. Plfd. 6-2382
FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE

GEO. O. STEVENS COAL
747 WEST FRONT ST.
TEL. PLFD. 6-0642

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address
205 East 5th St.
Opp. City Hall
PLAINFIELD
Phone
Plfd. 6-8562

MORECRAFT COAL CO.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Ave., Dunellen, N. J.
Tel. Dunellen 2-6543

Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Robert Lipton, Inc.
Jewelers Since 1892
206 W. Front St. Tel. Plfd. 6-5269
BUDGET ACCOUNTS INVITED

RIDGEWOOD

E. S. BARRY
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
109 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Tel. Ridgewood 6-3630
Cash Grocer

HOOD-STEVENS, INC.
L'AIGLON *and* QUAKER LADY Dresses
for Spring and Summer
Shantung, Broadcloths, Dimities, etc.
Sizes 14 to 46
$1.98, $2.98 and $3.98

RUTHERFORD

Lyndhurst Coal Co.
'blue coal' KOPPERS COKE
736 Valley Brook Ave. Ruth. 2-2140

SUMMIT

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
RAYMOND W. STAFFORD Office:
Developer 100 Ashland Rd

TEANECK

"THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME"
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4771

NEW JERSEY

TRENTON

PILLSBURY'S
TURK' HEAD
RESTAURANT
Good Things to Eat at Reasonable Prices
Broad and Hanover Sts. Princeton Nassau and University Place
Trenton, N. J.

WESTFIELD

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
PHONE 3310

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

BENEDICTS DAIRY
COUNTRY-BOTTLED
MILK AND CREAM
Deliveries—Plainfield, North Plainfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Westfield, Garwood, Cranford.
1363 East 7th St., Plainfield Phone 6-8617

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

The Store of
"FAMOUS" SHOES
Scientific Fitting
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Appel JEWELER
Established 1880
625 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.
Jewelers, Stationers Engravers

CENTRE SQUARE MARKET
Fruit Dept.
Quality Fruit and Vegetables at Moderate Prices
Dial 5258 7-11 South 7th Street

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth

Suits! Suits! Suits!
WOOL — TWEED
Silk or Knit

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Erie, Pa. Department Store
Featuring
Women's Aris Kid Gloves
Styled in Paris, made in America.

New Spring Hats
Styles and shades that harmonize completely with a man's Spring attire. Designs Dobbs, Crofut & Knapp and Belcourt.
$3.50 to $20
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street, Erie

FOR QUALITY Call
Lawrence
Cleaners and Dyers
402 WEST THIRD STREET Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

HARRISBURG

THE FRENCH SHOP
Miss Swope
410 North Third Street

Sweaters, Knitted Suits, Scarfs, Gloves and Underwear
KOLBENSCHLAG'S
410 NORTH THIRD STREET

Spring Opening Tuesday, March 24, and Wednesday, March 25.
HATS, DRESSES and COATS
Moderately Priced

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG (Continued)

CRÈME LILAS
A Perfect Vanishing Cream
The George A. Gorgas Stores
16 and 1306 N. THIRD ST.

F and W Grand Co.
5c to $1.00 Store
304 MARKET STREET

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FASHION CENTRE
COATS, DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS
GOWN SHOP
49 W. Lancaster Ave. ARDMORE

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

The Chatter Box Tea Room
839½ Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Luncheons
Evening and Sunday Dinners
Delicious Home-Cooked Flavor

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SECRECY is best taught by commencing with ourselves.—CHAMFORT.

Daily Features

IF NOBODY loves you, be sure it is your own fault. —DODDRIDGE

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Scroggins

They Can Swim

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

AS MR. SCROGGINS gazed from beneath the brim of his high hat, water rippled in front of him almost as far as his gaze reached.

"What do you think of it?" said Fib, coming to a neat stop beside his friend after flying far and away over the waters.

"There's a great deal of it," said Scroggins; "in fact, more than I've ever seen in this place." Fib nodded. They looked and looked; and the waters of the Charles River, of all rivers nearest to Boston Common, poured past them in a great flood. It was the time of the first spring freshet and the snows and rains from as far as Medfield mingled in a spread of water which was enough of a thing to see to bring the venerable squirrel and Fib from their familiar Common haunts in a flurry of excitement.

The water at their feet swirled, and there appeared before them, one after the other, like a parade, five muskrats. Both Fib and Scroggins almost burst with their importance at being where such a sight was presented.

"Dear, dear!" said Scroggins. His eyes all but popped from his head.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Muskrats Appeared

"Where did they come from?" Fib skittered and jumped about in a frenzy.

The largest muskrat replied, dripping wet as he was, "From the water," meanwhile he coiled his long tail neatly.

"Do you live there?" said Scroggins.

"We live partly there and partly here," said the spokesman of the muskrat band.

"Fib, did you hear that?" said Scroggins.

Fib not only had heard, but was so impressed that he darted off to tell others; and in a very short time, Fjorrie (winking furiously), other pigeons, and many sparrows, were on the bank looking at the wet strangers. They stood in a line, each with his tail laid out in a neat coil and with his muskrat coat glistening. The onlookers crowded closer as Scroggins raised his hat in one of his most courtly gestures of welcome.

"We're glad to have you with us on the land," he said.

The largest muskrat smiled.

"And we'd be glad to have you with us in the water," he said.

The listeners cheered and flapped their wings. Scroggins was embarrassed, but only slightly and for a moment.

"Very kind of you," he said, "but I prefer the dry land—and the trees."

"We prefer water," said the muskrat spokesman and with that, he signaled to his friends by uncoiling his tail and all five turned and slid back into the rushing river.

Scroggins and the others looked and looked, at the spot where they disappeared.

"Well," said the illustrious squirrel, "all I can say is that it's fortunate they can swim."

For the Scrapbook

Appreciation

You will find poetry nowhere, unless you bring some with you.—*Joubert.*

Duty

What is thy duty? The demand of the present hour.—*Goethe.*

Do It Now

He that waits to do great deal at once will never do any.—*Dr. Johnson.*

Pride

To be proud of learning is the greatest ignorance.—*Bishop Taylor.*

Dawn

Let every dawn of morning be to you as the beginning of life.—*Ruskin.*

Happiness

The happiness of life is made up of minute fractions.—*S. T. Coleridge.*

Reward

The reward of a thing well done is to have done it.—*Emerson.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Predicate (E. S.) — The correspondent writes:

> A question has arisen as to the proper use of the word "predicate." Will you please explain in detail the various ways it may be used? I am wondering if it is ever correctly used in the sense of "being based upon," as in the following sentence:
>
> "The fire rate applying upon this property is predicated on the occupancy and exposure of the building."

Critics of the foregoing sentence will have to side against the following:

Washington (1796): "Was not the first application to you predicated on this information?"

Lowell (1876): "His (Dante's) moroseness, his party spirit, and his personal vindictiveness, are all predicated upon the Inferno."

Cleveland (1888): "The reform we seek to inaugurate is predicated upon the utmost care for established industries and enterprises."

The construction seems to us to deserve something more than Webster's note: "The use of *predicate* in the sense of 'base,' as in 'success *predicated* on efficiency,' has no warrant in good usage." Incidentally, we have not found the use except in American writings.

We recommend, however, that writers do not go out of their way to use the word so long as the simple, old-fashioned "base" is available; for it would lift the inquirer's sentence out of the realm of confusion and debate.

The principal use of "predicate" is, of course, in the sense of "to assert or affirm as a quality, property, or attribute"; as, "Nothing substantial can be predicated of matter"; "Goodness was predicated of his motives," etc. In this the word adheres to its root meaning, for it is derived from the Latin *praedicare*, "to proclaim, to cry in public."

Reverend (E. S.) — The correspondent writes:

> In addressing the Reverend John Brown in a letter is the correct salutation "Dear Mr. Brown" or "Dear Reverend Brown"?

The address should be "The Reverend John Brown" and the salutation should be "Dear Sir," "Dear Mr. Brown," or (if he is entitled to it) "Dear Dr. Brown." Note that "Reverend" is a title which should always be preceded by "the"; and it should be followed by the full name (as given above) or by the surname preceded by another title, as "The Reverend Mr. (or Dr.) Brown." Incidentally, the preferred style calls for spelling out "Reverend."

The correct salutation for "The Honorable Job . Blake" would depend on his position, but "Dear Sir" is always safe.

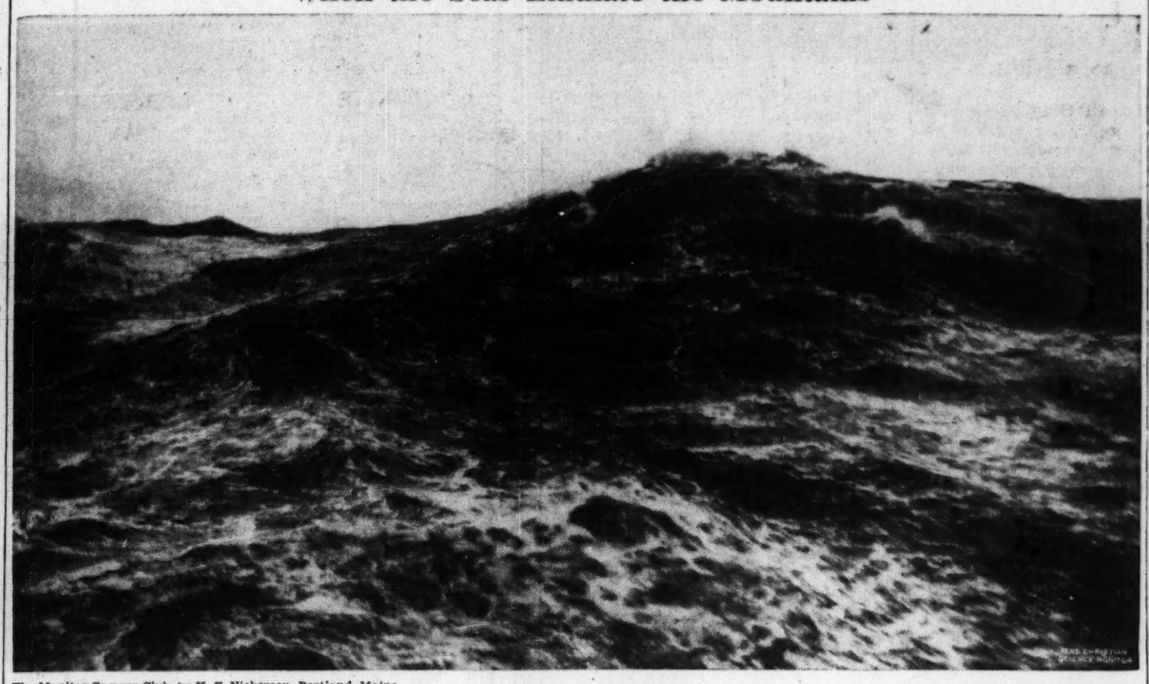
Guess Again Answers (42)

1. No; it is now known as "Mexico, D. F."—like our "Washington, D. C."
2. No. The area of Pennsylvania is 45,126 square miles, and that of Mississippi is 46,865.
3. No; the capital is Harrisburg.
4. No; the capital is Jackson.
5. Yes.
6. Yes.
7. No; they are synonyms.
8. No. Recast to: "Walking up the street, we saw a tall building."
9. No; only one, as a rule.
10. Yes.

Law

OUR law surely would say that it is best to keep as tranquil as possible in misfortune, and not to be vexed or resentful: for we cannot see what good or evil there is in such things, and impatience does not in any way help us forward; also because nothing in human affairs deserves serious anxiety, and grief stands in the way to hinder the self-succor that our duty immediately required of us.—*Plato.*

When the Seas Emulate the Mountains



The Monitor Camera Club, by K. F. Nickerson, Portland, Maine

A North Atlantic Seascape

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Ambiguity

Question: Bylaws provide that officers shall include "a board of directors consisting of five members, both men and women." Could there be four men and one woman, or vice versa? Or would there have to be more than one man or one woman on the board to conform to this bylaw?

Answer: In our opinion, the requirements of the rule would be met if both sexes are represented, even though there should be only one man or one woman. However, as stated before, if there is any question about the interpretation of a bylaw, the composite opinion of the membership should be determined. A bylaw legitimately open to more than one meaning should be amended.

Brevities

Humorist: "Already there are signs that nature's miracle of growth is stirring in the garden," says a writer. Soon our neighbor will be taking our lawnmower from our toolshed where he has carefully stored it during the winter months.

Nashville Evening Tennessean: The Agricultural Extension Service has found that the average Tennessee farmer netted $662 last year. But the pertinent question is what kind of car he bought with it.

Windsor Daily Star: Government of Sweden has decided to reduce income taxes. A good idea in all languages, including the Scandinavian.

St. Louis Star Times: All you need to make a winter resort enjoyable is plenty of money and the overcoat and fire you left back home.

Detroit Free Press: You read that barbecue stands are only 20 years old, but how did the man's apron get that soiled in 20 years?

Portland Oregonian: An Italian can turn milk into wool, he thinks. If true, it is a new short cut in the baking of flannel cakes.

In Lighter Vein

Careful

Miss Emily looked into a room in the settlement house, where a small girl was pounding the piano to her heart's content. "You may play on, Mary, if you are sure that your hands are clean."

"Oh, I'm being careful, Miss Emily," was the quick response; "I'm using only the black keys."

Better Avoid Disillusionment

"I want to see your beauty editor," said the caller at the sanctum of a popular magazine.

"Are you following her advice?"

"I am."

"Got confidence in it?"

"I have."

"Then you don't want to see her."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Curious

Assistant (to lady who has handed in a badly spelled telegram): "I can read everything so far, but what is this word?"

Lady: "Never mind that, miss; it's none of your business. They'll know it at the other end."—*Boston Transcript.*

Yum-Yum!

"I suppose when you have been flying for a year or so it becomes second nature."

"Surest thing you know. Why, I'm getting so that I often feel a craving for worms and bird seed."

Hardened

"Mr. Editor, the Mayor spoke very feelingly when welcoming us here, and sympathized with us in the hardships we endured while prisoners in G. S. W. A., but I can assure you all those hardships can be considered as a pleasure when comparing them with the magnificent reception that was extended us."—*Letter from a released prisoner, in the Cape Town* (B. S. A.) *Cape Times.*

Canny

In the dressing room of the train the Scot had been boring everyone with tales of the great deeds he had done.

"Well, now," said an Englishman at last, "suppose you tell us something you can't do, and I'll undertake to do it myself."

"Thank ye," replied the Scot. "I canna pay ma railroad fare."—*Toronto Globe.*

No Sale

"Why don't you read this book of world history from 5000 B. C. to 1935 A. D.?"

"Aw, I looked at it, and don't like the way it ends."

Commercial Candor

"How are your cars selling?"

"We can't make them fast enough."

"Well, at least you're frank."

—Humorist

"Well, and how is Mummie's little ray of sunshine?"

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Key Maker

ONE man who was out of work went about to homes in his neighborhood offering to make new keys to fit their locks. He found many large families glad to get duplicate keys, so each member of the home could carry one. He also found persons who had lost their keys, or had broken certain ones, and new ones were ordered.

While in this work he was often asked to take off locks and clean the copper or brass, occasionally he was able to install new locks, making profitable sales. It was a simple job, but it brought in returns.

J. L. L., Davis, Calif.

Daily Anecdote

Two Make Five

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHILE Garrick, the famous English actor, was in Paris he was invited to visit the villa of Preville, a celebrated French contemporary. He was in a festive mood and proposed that they travel in one of the hired coaches which plied between Paris and Versailles along the road on which the French actor's estate was located.

As they stepped into the conveyance, Garrick loftily ordered the coachman to drive on, but was rebuffed by the very curt reply that as soon as he had his full load of four passengers the rig would start.

Garrick had a bright idea with which to pass the time and also show his brother player something of his histrionic abilities. Slipping out of the coach he walked around and presented himself, taking on a dour mien, to the driver as a new fare. He repeated this twice, each time being taken on as a new passenger; but the third time he was refused—the cab was full! It was about to roll on its way without the actor when Preville called out that since the stranger seemed to be such a little man the others would attempt to make room for him.

At the end of the journey the bewildered coachman collected his five fares amid the merriment of the two brother actors.

Guess Again

42

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. Is the capital of Mexico properly called "Mexico City"? (*Yes..... No.....*)
2. Is Pennsylvania larger in area than Mississippi? (*Yes..... No.....*)
3. Is Philadelphia the capital of Pennsylvania? (*Yes..... No.....*)
4. Is Hattiesburg the capital of Mississippi? (*Yes..... No.....*)
5. Is it true that Nome, Alaska, lies farther west of Los Angeles than Los Angeles lies west of New York? (*Yes..... No.....*)
6. Are "abstemious" and "temperate" synonyms? (*Yes..... No.....*)
7. Are "courage" and "temerity" antonyms? (*Yes..... No.....*)
8. "Walking up the street, a tall building was seen." Does the foregoing sentence conform to the rules of good English? (*Yes..... No.....*)
9. When a horse is trotting, does he always have at least two feet on the ground? (*Yes..... No.....*)
10. Was Aaron Moses' brother? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

What They Say

Peace

"It is my conviction that the root of the evil (war) is want of a living faith in a living God. It is a first-class human tragedy that peoples of the earth who claim to believe in the message of Jesus, whom they describe as Prince of Peace, show little of that belief in actual practice. It is painful to see sincere Christian divines limiting the scope of Jesus' message to select individuals."—*Mahatma Gandhi.*

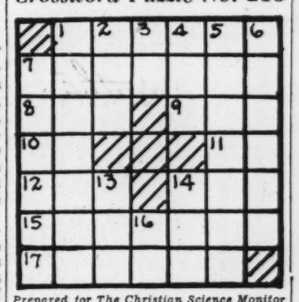
Work

"Almost everyone who wins a competence by the wholesome, old-fashioned virtues of hard work, rigid economy, and self-denial, and then suddenly abandons that system for some 'get-rich-quick' panacea is sure to fall by the wayside. So is it with a nation."—*Elon H. Hooker.*

Art and Propaganda

"In order for an artist really to execute a work of art, he must have a message to deliver; but if any message is to sway people, then it is what is known as propaganda. Hence is it true, real art must be propaganda."—*Edwin Shelly.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 215



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Landed estates
7. Tower
8. Worthless leaving
9. Winglike part
10. Sun-god
11. By
12. Deed
14. Devoured
15. Slighted
17. A connected succession

Down

1. A wonder
2. Insect
3. Sodium: chem. symbol
4. Anglo-Saxon money
5. Tells
6. Declared
7. Marsh
13. Wild goat
14. Land-measure
16. Japanese measure

The solution will be found elsewhere.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reciprocity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bend, Ore.

MRS. M—— and her grandson, John, had long been making a brave effort to save the old home—grandma by taking in roomers, and John, denying himself college, by hard work.

Came one day a roomer, a professional man. After a time evil days seemed to fall upon him, and he lacked the money to pay room rent. Grandma and John held an interesting conference; then grandma tactfully told the man that he might "stay on until things got better." Nor did she forget to send up warm, appetizing food to her guest.

After some weeks the roomer went away. Occasionally a friendly card came back to John and grandma. Then one day came good news! The man had become re-established in his profession; and from a friend who desired to trade or sell his home for a good home in the town where grandma lived, the former roomer had secured the tentative offer of a sum of money and an attractive house in exchange for grandma's home.

The man had remembered he was now living in the very city in which grandma had often expressed a strong desire to live, owing to family connections. Then, too, it was a college town—a college for John!

Full details were telegraphed to grandma, and a meeting was arranged. Would she accept? Would she!

Grandma is released now from the necessity of keeping roomers, and John is in college. It is a tossup to know which is the happier, the appreciative stranger who did not forget to turn back to give thanks, or the grandmother and grandson who did not forget to entertain angels unawares.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

New Testament

No. 100

I. Jesus' Ministries (continued)

III. Third Year of Public Ministry (continued).

3. Resurrection; Forty Days; Ascension

Note: The resurrection occurred at a garden near Calvary. Time: Easter Sunday

(a) Appearances on Easter:

1. To Mary Magdalene, Mk. 16:9, 11; Jno. 20:1-2, 11-18
2. To women near Jerusalem (including Mary Magdalene), Mt. 28:1-10; Mk. 16:1-8; Lu. 24:1-8; Jno. 20:1
3. To Peter (probably in the afternoon), Lu. 24:9-12; Jno. 20:3-10
4. To two disciples going to Emmaus, Mk. 16:12; Lu. 24:13-35
5. To ten apostles, Thomas not present, in an upper room, Jerusalem, Lu. 24:36-43; Jno. 20:19-23

(b) Later appearances:

1. Eight days after resurrection, in an upper room, Jerusalem, to eleven apostles, Thomas present, Mk. 16:14-18; Jno. 20:26-29; I Cor. 15:5
2. At the Sea of Tiberias, to seven apostles, Jno. 21:1-24
3. On a mountain, to the apostles and 500 brethren, I Cor. 15:6
4. At Jerusalem and Bethany, to James, the brother of Jesus, Lu. 24:44-49; I Cor. 15:7
5. On a mountain in Galilee, to the eleven, Mt. 28:16-20

(c) The Ascension, Mt. of Olives, near Bethany, on the fortieth day after Jesus' resurrection, Mk. 16:19; Lu. 24:50-51; Acts 1:9-11

Appearances of Jesus after the ascension (during the apostolic period)

1. To Paul, near Damascus, Acts 9:3-6; I Cor. 15:8
2. In the temple, Acts 22:17-21; 23:11
3. To Stephen, outside Jerusalem, Acts 7:55
4. To John on Patmos, Rev. 1:10-19

(To Be Continued Daily)

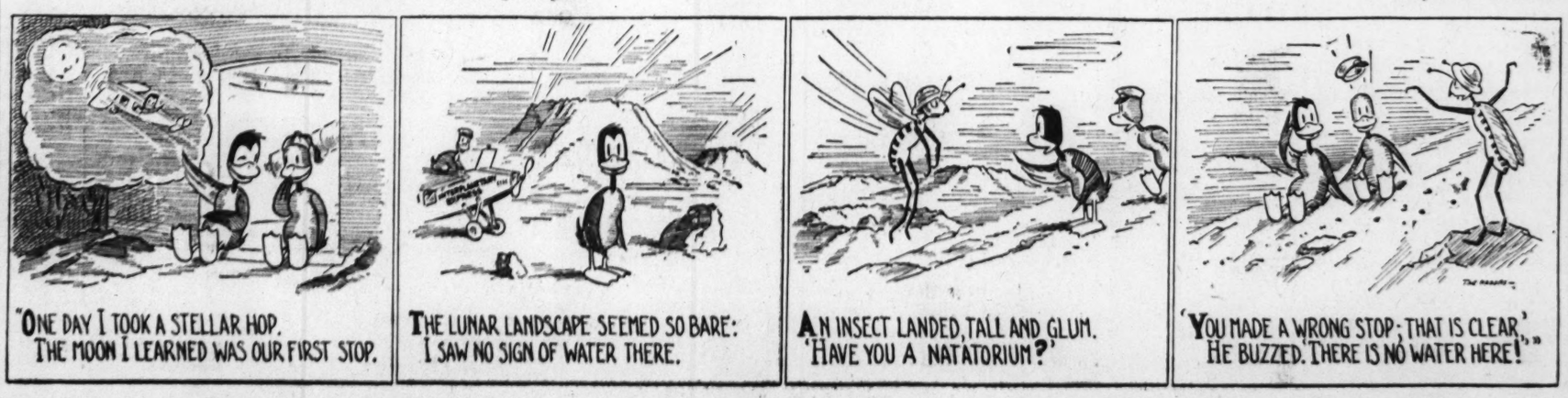
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Marmaduke's Theory*

By LE PELLEY

HARKAM JAARS -- THE MAN FROM MARS HAS NOT YET APPEARED. THE BOYS HAVE CONSULTED MARMADUKE
WE WILL LEAVE A NOTE TELLING THIS SO-CALLED MAN FROM MARS HE CAN STAY IN THE CLUB-HOUSE, AND THEN WE CAN FIND OUT WHO HE IS !
DON'T YOU BELIEVE THE MAN IS FROM MARS ??
NO— IT IS A LOT OF TOSH !
BUT IT MIGHT BE A MAN FROM MARS
I WILL NOT BELIEVE THERE IS A MAN FROM MARS UNTIL I SEE HIM !
WHAT MAKES YOU THINK HARKAM JAARS IS NOT FROM MARS ?
WELL, TELL ME THIS — HOW DOES IT HAPPEN THIS MAN FROM MARS CAN WRITE IN ENGLISH ?
I NEVER THOUGHT OF THAT ----
WELL, YOU WOULDN'T, YOU KNOW

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Wrong Stop*

By THE HAGERS


'ONE DAY I TOOK A STELLAR HOP. THE MOON I LEARNED WAS OUR FIRST STOP.
THE LUNAR LANDSCAPE SEEMED SO BARE: I SAW NO SIGN OF WATER THERE.
AN INSECT LANDED, TALL AND GLUM. 'HAVE YOU A NATATORIUM?'
'YOU MADE A WRONG STOP; THAT IS CLEAR,' HE BUZZED. 'THERE IS NO WATER HERE!'

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Blow the Feather

IF YOU enjoy a good, wholesome laugh, try playing "Blow the Feather." Have the players sit on the floor with their legs stretched out absolutely flat (the legs flat is an essential feature in this game as it seems to retard blowing).

Spread out a sheet and let the players hold the edge under their chins. Place in the center a small, downy feather. When the signal is given, everyone starts blowing, the object of the game being not to let the feather touch you.

If the feather touches any of the players, he or she is out; and the one staying in longest is declared the winner. When you see the others blowing desperately, try to keep blowing yourself, and not laugh.—Mrs. G. G. J., Roslindale, Mass.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Ability or "Electability"?

IT IS a maxim in American history that the country's greatest men seldom become President. There have been exceptions, and undoubtedly several Presidents have risen to the full stature of greatness in emergencies. But the great majority of them, when elected, were chosen for their political availability rather than outstanding ability. The tendency of the parties is to consider place of residence, lack of enemies, personal appearance, "radio voice," or other factors which may be lumped as "electability," much more than the character, experience and probable usefulness of the candidate.

The temptation to nominate an undistinguished compromise candidate is particularly strong in an "out" party seeking to mobilize all the discontents against the "in" party, but to put forward no striking program of its own. That is the type of campaign the New York Times is recommending to the Republicans this year. Indeed, it seems to be the strategy already adopted in the inner councils of the party. As the Times says:

> The expectation is that an anti-Roosevelt wave will be sufficient to carry the opposition party into power, provided that during the campaign it treads on no toes, stirs no violent prejudices, and is all things to all men.

The uncertainty as to who will be nominated at Cleveland is largely due to divergent views as to the most "available" man. Probably most Republicans would not need three guesses to name the man in their party having evident and tested ability to carry out the platform on which most Republicans would unite. But nearly every Republican today is looking toward "electability" rather than toward straight ability.

Refreshingly different is the view of Chester H. Rowell, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, writing in the current Yale Review. Mr. Rowell would choose a President for the 1461 days he will serve, rather than the one day on which he is elected. He believes that this "principle of choice" would resolve the confusion about relative availability.

This may be a counsel of perfection. But it may have hard political sense behind it too. Mr. Rowell believes that if the American people want a continuation of the present policies they will re-elect Mr. Roosevelt, "no matter how strategically located or free of the handicap of enemies, prejudices, and opinions his Republican opponent may be." He would offer the people instead the man best fitted to carry out opposing policies. If the Republicans can agree on a platform then the ability of a candidate to administer it may count more than his availability to stand on it.

Here is a forthright view and one not lacking in appeal. Voters who feel that the issues are clear and are resolved to "sack" the New Deal will hardly vote against a man because he lives in California or New York; voters who think neither party is getting down to fundamentals and see little difference between them would regard fitness of the candidate as a good basis for choosing a President. The Republicans might consider this viewpoint—assuming they have their platform all nailed down.

"Needless" Caution?

THE suspicion that statesmen bring on wars to save their own political skins is voiced frequently. One way of diverting public attention from troubles at home, for instance, is to turn that attention to trouble abroad. A foreign war sometimes looks like a good substitute for a domestic revolution. Or the people, being stirred up, are as ready for war as for peaceful negotiation, and to get into war takes less statesmanship than to stay at peace. Moreover, if people are thinking war, politicians find it feasible to pander to the sentiment. An illustration comes in a scrap of news from London:

> Naturally M. Flandin and the other French delegates are disgusted with the British and convinced that they overestimated Mr. Eden's usefulness to them. They accuse the British ministers of needless caution in looking to their political interests when they have four years more in office and call attention to the fact that the French Government has to face the electorate in a few weeks.

The problem of French statesmen differs from that of the British leaders in more than the matter of time. The French people are hoping for peace just as the British people are. But, naturally, in their exposed position, they are not so clearly agreed as are the British people that the road to peace must be paved with conciliation. Or they have not made it so clear to their leaders as have the British that peace is more important than diplomatic victory. Thus the French statesmen at London are disgusted with a caution on the part of British leaders that seems quite unnecessary since these leaders are not at the moment dependent on the people for re-election.

But election or no election, when the voice of the people is clear it is a bold politician, or an unscrupulous one, who will avoid obedience to it. National leaders are so used to being allowed to settle international disputes by other than peaceful means that the people have to make it doubly clear when they are determined to have peace. For only if the leaders are convinced of that determination will there be enough of that most necessary "needless caution" for which British leadership should be praised rather than "accused" at this moment.

Replying to a King

TRUDGING through Glasgow's slums the other day just after his inspection of the new liner Queen Mary, Britain's King asked a very uncomfortable question, "How do you reconcile a world that has produced this mighty ship with the slums we have just visited?"

Quite a question. Incidentally it is a yardstick measuring the distance royalty has traveled since Marie Antoinette petulantly asked another question, why hungry Parisians cried for bread when there were such nice things as *brioches*.

Of course, King Edward's query goes back of the depression. Glasgow's slums were there long before a dreadful stillness settled down on Clydeside shipyards; long before the brawny arms of Scottish riveters hung listless at their sides because all over the world people were eating less and wearing their clothes longer, and ships with no cargoes to carry lay rusting in every port. What equitable share in the shipyard's profits during the fat years fell to the worker?

It's a long leap from Scottish slums to southern cotton fields. There are slums there, too, and rural slums may be every whit as drab and squalid as city ones. John and Mack Rust picked cotton when they were boys and have not forgotten what a "back-breaking" task it is. Recently they electrified the whole South with their invention, a mechanical cotton picker.

Many devices to replace hand labor in the fields have been tried and found wanting. This one works. So well, that it does the work of 100 men. It is not too much to say that a useful invention might greatly lower living standards in the South.

But—yes, there is most happily a but. It is reliably reported that the inventors have dedicated the machine to the welfare of the field workers in the cotton belt. The two brothers own 51 per cent of the stock, but all they ask is security for reasonable salaries. They appeal to the world to help them devise some plan by which the machine, instead of making colossal fortunes for themselves, shall benefit the farm laborers and open opportunities in the South.

It looks as though John and Mack Rust are on their way to finding one answer, at least, to the King's momentous question.

Liberating Prison Labor

CONTRACT labor and the "lease" system, two revolting features of the American prison system, received a blow when the constitutionality of the Hawes-Cooper Act prohibiting interstate commerce in prison-made goods was recently upheld by the United States Supreme Court.

For years advocates of prison reform have attacked contract labor, whereby prisoners are compelled to work in prison workshops for private interests which have contracted with the state for their services. The "lease" system still in evidence in some states has had an even more inglorious history, in which prisoners have been leased out to private companies to labor under slavelike conditions.

The Hawes-Cooper Act, of course, has given many of the states another problem to think about. The necessity of keeping prisoners constructively employed has long been recognized. With the loss of markets in other states brought about by the passage of this act many states have been seriously put to it to find an outlet for the products of their prison workshops. Massachusetts has solved the problem since 1887 by the state-use law which makes it mandatory upon state, county, city and town governments to purchase supplies made by inmates of correctional institutes.

The Hawes-Cooper Act had among its principal sponsors organized labor. The bill was considered necessary to protect free labor from the inroads allegedly being made by prison labor. Yet the prison workshop fulfills a twofold purpose. It improves prison morale and helps pay the costs of maintaining a prison. Labor's contribution to the solution of the problem might well be a willingness to cooperate with prison administrators in working out a plan whereby both free and prison labor will have their own niche and will not necessarily compete.

An excellent example of how such cooperation might work was seen in Massachusetts in the building of the modern and model Norfolk Prison Colony a few years ago. The work was done by skilled laborers with prisoners for helpers, and the State Building Trades Council allowed the prisoners working on the project credit toward the requirements for union membership. Further co-operation such as this would be of tremendous value in solving the ever-vexing problem of prison labor.

A NEW IDEA in war equipment is a protective ray to be put on British ships which will detect any submarine coming within torpedo distance, and expose it to immediate destruction. Now, if only someone will think up a way to equip submarines with a ray that will detect the ray, and so on—then finally, if there is any war to be fought, everyone can stay home and let the rays fight it.

IT'S A CURIOUS thing about St. Patrick's Day: It always seems there is twice as much excitement over it in New York than there ever was in Ireland.

Chesterfieldian Lack

Book News of the Day

A GOOD deal, one way and another, has been written about Philip Dormer Stanhope, fourth Earl of Chesterfield; and within quite recent years he has been the subject of two pieces of work which are of outstanding merit and may fairly be said, on the biographical side at any rate, to have superseded their predecessors: Coxon's "Chesterfield and his Critics" and Bonamy Dobrée's introduction to his edition of the Earl's letters.

Still, there was plenty of room, and there should be a warm welcome, for Prof. Samuel Shellabarger's study—LORD CHESTERFIELD (London: Macmillan. 15s.); for it treats that aspect of its subject which is now mainly remembered (and often misinterpreted) with a thoroughness and profundity of criticism which it has hardly hitherto received. This admirable and readable book is at once something less and something more than a biography.

It is something less in that Professor Shellabarger does not pretend to follow in all the available detail Chesterfield's public career. He has left that to the political historians, though he does full justice to the Earl's skill in diplomacy—and not only to his skill, but to his humanity and enlightenment, in the administration of Ireland at a moment of particular difficulty. He shows how near he was to being a great statesman.

But Professor Shellabarger's main object has been to exhibit and examine one who was the supreme exponent, both in theory and in practice, of a particular philosophy of life, and to assess the adequacy of that philosophy as a guide to conduct. Without qualification he finds it wanting, and he joins issue with those who would pick and choose from the body of doctrine contained in the famous letters, judging this for good and that for bad. So self-consistent is it, developed with such perfect logic from the premises, that it must be accepted or rejected as a whole.

If what is called worldly wisdom were only wisdom, if civilization consisted only in politeness and elegance and wit, then youth could ask no better mentor than Lord Chesterfield. But those things are not enough. Professor Shellabarger insists that the Earl's failure to educate his son according to his desire was not due solely to the particular character of the younger Philip Stanhope. It was fundamental, inherent in the limitations of Chesterfield's vision.

If Professor Shellabarger pursues a thesis, he never tarries for long among abstractions. Every turn of his argument has its concrete illustrations. Chesterfield the philosopher is related to his world and his times. A brilliant society is brilliantly portrayed. Professor Shellabarger knows and loves the eighteenth century. He revels in its wit and is half reluctant to censure its polished worldliness. His book is an entertainment, a Vanity Fair in which to take one's pleasure, as well as a world of edification. Also, while condemning Chesterfieldism, he does not withhold his admiration from its author; finding something even heroic in his ruthless consistency, and finding him more human than he has sometimes been allowed to be or than he chose that the world should believe him.

F. B.

Mirror of Opinion

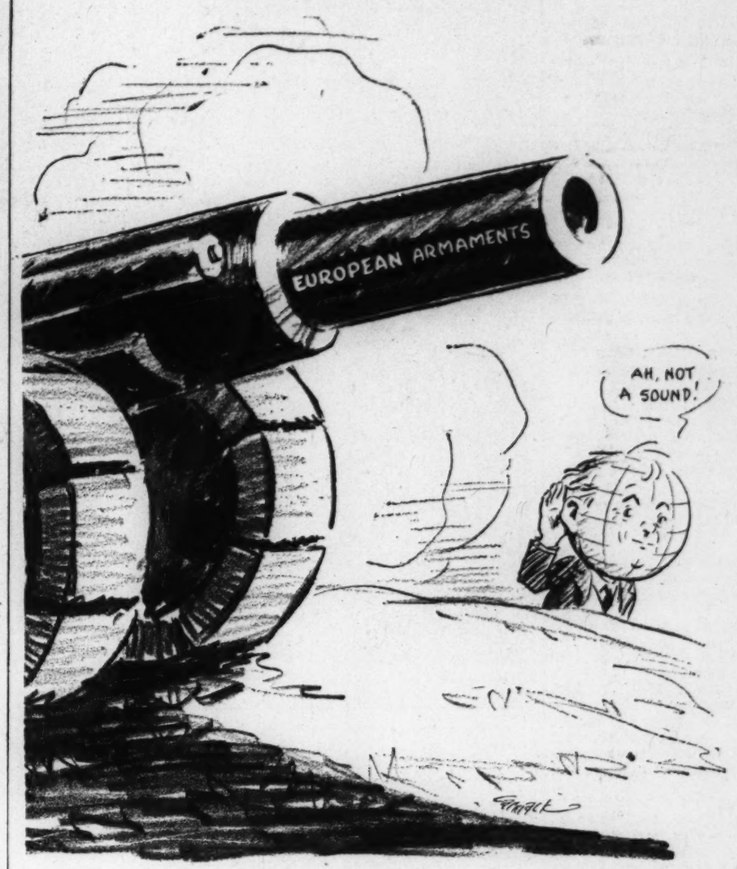
Muckerism in Politics

PRESIDENT ANGELL'S spirited assault, in his Alumni Day address at Yale, upon the pestilence of teachers' oath bills was in part a defense of the dignity of the American teacher. It is ridiculous, he said (and it is), that a Massachusetts law should exact a formal oath of allegiance from the president of Harvard, while any fool or bigot who can gain command of a microphone, a news reel or the columns of a newspaper is allowed to wield his influence untrammeled by any such insulting requirement. But Dr. Angell also took the broader ground. Oath bills, fatuously ineffective to secure their nominal end of exterminating the "Red," are themselves an "entering wedge of arbitrary interference with liberty of thought and speech" that helps to start the processes which find their logical end in Fascism or Bolshevism.

The only practical result of such bills is to render the teacher "timid" upon those very issues which would engage his best thought, to give "self-appointed busybodies" a weapon for the harassment of any teacher whom they happen to dislike, and even to invite such "insufferable interference" from any two-cent patriot who wants to get notoriety as a defender of Americanism by violating the spirit of one of the most fundamental tenets of the American faith. The oath bill may seem to be an innocuous piece of hocus-pocus. Actually, in its small way, it represents a substitution of suppression for argument, of intimidation for reason and of mobocracy for democratic debate. The effects of oath bills are likely to be bad; but it is the principle behind them which is vicious.

In another part of the same address Dr. Angell turned to decry the current penchant for football field riotings and the destruction of goal posts as offenses against "decent manners and good sportsmanship" and a manifestation of the "mucker" spirit. He might have added that in their more important way the oath bills are one sign of a kind of muckerism in our political life which seems to be growing, a tendency to howl down or legislate down anything contrary to the passion of the moment, to try to abolish problems by mob action rather than meet them with intelligence. On the verge of a campaign which promises to be of unusual violence, Dr. Angell's remarks are a timely reminder that this country is founded upon the ideal of liberty of thought and speech, and on the belief that it has intelligence enough to make that ideal practically workable, however bitterly its citizens may debate the issues over which they differ.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

When Silence Is Golden



The Precious Metal

THIS is the season of the year when, as a college student, I used to receive a letter from the Wonder Ware Cooking Utensil Company somewhat as follows:

> Our Mr. Anderson will be at the Eldridge House on Thursday afternoon to interview leading members of the student body who may wish to become associated with our sales force during the summer months.

In Freshman year, I spurned the invitation, being still in the first flush of collegiate affluence, although I felt, even as I threw the letter into the wastebasket, that it was, after all, something to be considered a "leading member of the student body." Later I discovered that almost everybody in the class had received the same letter.

The second year, I went to see Mr. Anderson. Our interview finished, I left the Eldridge House a salesman-to-be of the Wonder Ware Cooking Utensil Company, fired with Mr. Anderson's boundless enthusiasm and calculating as I climbed the hill to the campus how much I should be able to earn between June and September if the products of the company were as irresistible to housewives as Mr. Anderson said they were.

These products consisted of pots and pans. But they were not ordinary pots and pans. To begin with, they were made of aluminum, and from what Mr. Anderson said I judged that aluminum had all the virtues and none of the vices of the mineral kingdom. It appeared that one could do things with aluminum which would have put Aladdin's lamp to shame. Never having spent more time in any kitchen than was necessary to purloin a piece of apple pie, I was in no position to dispute Mr. Anderson's statements, nor did I wish to. His words were to me a burst of sunshine and a rainbow. Never, I am sure, did the Wonder Ware Cooking Utensil Company recruit a salesman whose loyalty was more unquestioning, more complete, than mine.

Apart from being made from magic materials, these pots and pans were of unusual and ingenious shapes. There was, for example, an omelette pan which made it possible to turn the omelette by turning the pan. From the sales literature supplied by the company, which I conscientiously memorized, I judge this is a tremendous advantage. To this day, I have never made an omelette, and I would not have the slightest idea of how to go about making one, but I remain convinced that not even the greatest chef in France could compete with the humblest housewife equipped with the Wonder Ware Double Reversible Omelette Pan No. K179 Series A.

Then there was The Kettle. When first I laid eyes on it, with the abysmal ignorance of the uninitiate, I thought it was a tin bucket. But before I had listened to Mr. Anderson for 15 minutes, I knew it was the be-all and end-all of the culinary art. Even Mr. Anderson, after years of familiarity with it, always spoke of The Kettle in such a way that you could positively hear him capitalize the T. There were very few things that could not be done with The Kettle. Among the things that could be done were these: You could do a pot roast in it without a drop of water. The idea was that this gave you all the flavor of the meat done in its own juices, without weakening the flavor by watering it down.

Next in importance was The Griddle. This was an extraordinarily simple-looking piece, but, like its fellows, it could do all sorts of things you never would expect. You could positively make griddle cakes on it without using any grease. This was considered a very desirable thing to be able to do, although I do not remember exactly why. I can, however, vouch for the fact that it was possible, once you had the knack of it, to do exactly this remarkable thing with The Griddle.

I was assigned a territory in a neighboring city which was to be mine, exclusively. Within the limits of my domain, no other man, woman, or child, was authorized to sell the particular products of the Wonder Ware Cooking Utensil Company which it was my peculiar privilege to purvey. Robinsoe Crusoe was not more absolute in his island than I was as the company's sales representative in what the Chamber of Commerce described as "America's Fastest Growing City."

The day after my last examination at the university, I arrived in the metropolis and began my career in merchandising. The first step, as indicated by Mr. Anderson, was to arrange for what was known as a demonstration, in other words, an opportunity to prove to actual eye-witnesses the superior qualities of my wares.

Having learned that the Ladies' Guild of the First Baptist Church was holding its usual weekly meeting on the following Friday, I sought out their president and made a proposal. As it was the custom of these ladies to meet in the morning and spend the entire day in sewing and other good works, it was evident that they would require some sort of nourishment at the noon hour. This I was prepared to provide in the form of a pot roast done without water in The Kettle and griddle cakes made without grease on The Griddle.

The president was a little incredulous, but it developed that one of the ladies who was to have provided the lunch for Friday's meeting had fallen down on the job, and my visit took on the appearance of something providential.

Some ladies of the Guild must have detected a certain clumsiness in my manner of preparing luncheon, but the food was at least edible, and the method of producing it, unorthodox, to say the least. A round of calls upon those present in the days following the demonstration yielded a satisfactory quota of orders. And throughout the summer I had a moderate success.

The next summer I did something else, and from that day to this I have never roasted another roast nor made another pancake. Now and again I see in a shop window something resembling The Kettle or The Griddle. My wife has shown some surprise when, on one or two occasions, I have launched out, at the dinner table, upon dissertations concerning the superiority of one kind of utensil or another, or revealed that I knew roasts are usually done with water and griddle cakes with grease. No doubt she suspects something. But I have never told her about my experience with the precious metal. She might want a demonstration.

LEWIS REX MILLER

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Rowantrees Kiln

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The facts published in your article about the work at the Rowantrees Kiln at Bluehill, Maine, are correct except for a very important one.

Miss Adelaide Pearson (not Margaret, as was stated) is not the ceramist but the owner, builder and supporter of Rowantrees Kiln. It was her vision of this community project, to make use of the rich mineral resources of Bluehill and of the leisure time of the people to create original pottery, that she made a reality a year and a half ago by building the pottery and placing a trained ceramist in charge.

LAURA S. PADDOCK

Bluehill, Maine.

The Wide Horizon

Canada's Southeast Corner

By Lloyd Roberts

OTTAWA

FARTHEST away from the Speaker, in the southeast corner of the House, sits a group of members whose opinions are listened to with indifference, amusement or contempt, and whose voting strength is negligible in altering the course of legislation. The unprecedently large "right" and the much smaller but none the less solid "left" (the official Opposition) tolerate this oddity, hoping that it will eventually be absorbed and the old two-party system be again in evidence.

Minority groups have come to stay, or at least to stay until their excuse for being no longer exists. It is a fortunate thing for Parliament. They represent the voice of social and industrial protest against every existing problem, the voice of the underprivileged, the voice of radicals and idealists whose "advanced" ideas, even when more fanciful than advanced, have the ability to stir up thought.

It is difficult to estimate the amount of progressive legislation in the last twenty-five years that has had its conception or at least its inspiration in the southeast corner, but it has certainly been large. The corner may never reap the credit, its component parts may be reshuffled and cast out at every general election, but it continues to supply the vision without which a people perish.

From the time of Confederation (1867) up to 1921 the Federal Parliament held only Conservatives and Liberals. Then there arose out of postwar conditions a third party of sixty-four members known as Progressives to challenge the somewhat smug complacency of the old order. Their leader, Thomas Crerar (now Minister of Mines and Immigration), was a very mild reformer indeed and eventually resigned his leadership for a more lucrative field. In the 1925 elections this third party had shrunk to twenty-four, but as they held the balance of power over the nearly equally divided old parties their power was immense, and after a few months they forced the Conservatives to resign. When the smoke of another election had cleared it was seen that half the Progressives had been weaned over into the Liberal fold as Liberal-Progressives and the orthodox were jubilant.

Unfortunately for the latter, however, a new element had sprung up in Alberta, calling themselves United Farmers, whose numbers were small (eleven) but whose ardor for reform was great. When they joined forces with the thirteen Progressives and the three Labor members they had to be reckoned with. Economics and labor problems were their chief hobby and day and night they dinned their strange new doctrines into the unwilling ears of their opponents on both sides of the House. In 1930 the Progressives were reduced to two, but United Farmers and Labor held their ground. But now the depression was on the world and policies preached for the past twenty years began to stir the country and rally followers as never before.

For a time Premier Bennett ignored the increasing clamor, or sought to discredit it as vicious and revolutionary, then suddenly turned reformer himself and incorporated many of its socialistic features in his "new deal" program. Despite its suffering, however, the country as a whole was not receptive to such advanced ideas, as last October's election strikingly proved.

In the present Parliament the southeast corner is numerically back to its 1926 standing. The United Farmers have disappeared, their place being taken by Social Credit members. Socialists and Labor have combined as the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation under J. S. Woodsworth and form a group of eight. H. H. Stevens, representing the Reconstruction Party, and Miss Macphail, Ontario Farmer-Labor, bring the corner up to twenty-six. Although as previously there is little co-ordination between its several groups in their political philosophy, they remain as one in their impulsive challenging of orthodoxy, whether social, business or economic.

They insist upon the Government listening to harrowing accounts of the results of mismanagement and its experimenting with new methods of preventing them. They would try anything once, it seems, no matter how fantastic, rather than try nothing. Perhaps because they are not burdened with responsibility of government their confidence and courage are superb, they thrive on rebuffs, they are convinced that they alone can lead the people out of bondage and into the promised land. However much they may be ridiculed, they cannot be ignored, and less now under present conditions than ever.

Even now as always their preaching is based on truth, the truth that poverty can and must be abolished and that it is only ignorance and selfishness that retain it. Therefore people listen in spite of themselves and the southeast corner plays a vital part in the molding of Canada's destiny.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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By Courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum

YORITOMO, THE FIRST SHOGUN OF JAPAN

The Portrait of the Shogun, or Commander-in-Chief, of the Nation From 1192 to 1198 Is Attributed to Takanobu, 12th Century or Kamakura Period

Feudalism Reappears in Japan

By Harold S. Quigley

Professor of Political Science, University of Minnesota

THE EVENTS OF FEBRUARY 26 were not unique in the history of Japan. They were but the latest, and possibly not the last, expression of the feudal spirit, which has outlived the feudal system. The system was abolished in 1871, but its rootage, of 1000 years' growth, in the spirit of the people, still is capable of sporadic incitement to violence for the speedy accomplishment of political change. Such exhibitions, which are revolting to peoples long accustomed to democratic methods, are prompted by varying, often contradictory, conceptions of what is politically right and justifiable. They must be judged in relation to the circumstances in which they occur.

Japan has had a written Constitution for nearly a half century. To a considerable degree, if we think in terms of conditions prevailing in 1889, the year of its promulgation, the document was worthy to be called liberal. The general nature of government under it was parliamentary. There was a Diet or Congress, a Cabinet, and an independent Judiciary. A bill of rights carried the familiar protections to individual subjects and their property, including religious freedom. Beyond question, the new regime was more liberal than the old.

* * *

Picture the old regime! At Kyoto, secluded from all men save a few courtiers, remote from actual affairs, kowtowed to as a god-emperor, but correspondingly contemned as an actual sovereign, reposed the titular Mikado. At Yedo, later called Tokyo, another figurehead, the *shogun*, greatest of the feudal lords (the *daimyo*), and commander of the imperial armed forces, appeared to be the actual head of the state, but was in fact the puppet of a small coterie of Tokugawa clan leaders. The latter delegated local administrative powers to the two-sworded *samurai*, whose despotic sway was only restrained by custom and the fear that the peasant would revolt if life became intolerable. The people were bound to the soil, unconscious of their political potentiality, without rights or the institutions of representation.

It was a long stride from that position to membership, by election of their neighbors, in national, provincial, and municipal assemblies, under the reorganization laws of the late nineteenth century. In old Japan the cult of Shinto was the dominant religious and social influence in the lives of the people. It inculcated loyalty to the gods from whom they were descended; and especially to their *tenno*, the Emperor, himself a god and vicegerent of the gods. Loyalty to him meant, of course, obedience to the mandates of the officials, humility in times of depression, sacrifice in war. How to preserve this attitude, while tolerating the growth of national and local discussion of governmental policies, was a problem for the men to whom the powers of government were transferred when feudalism fell.

* * *

For those men were opposed to democracy. Naturally so, since they were samurai of the feudal clans, chief among them Choshu and Satsuma, which had forced out the Tokugawa. Their model for the Japanese Constitution was that of Prussia, an absolutist system with a very limited suffrage and a correspondingly weak national legislature. They purported to maintain the oligarchy, substituting themselves for the ousted men. They would build up a powerful bureaucracy, indebted to them for position rather than to the people and

IN THE SAMURAI TRADITION Photo from Wide World

Japanese Boys, Dressed in Ancient Samurai Armor, Visit the Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo, During the Recent Celebrations of the 2996th Anniversary of the Founding of the Empire by Emperor Jimmu.

the Diet. They would let the people's delegates talk but not decide policy or control administration.

The Constitution of Japan is, like all constitutions, but in a greater degree than others, largely unwritten. Looking first at the written portion, we find a Diet of two Chambers—a House of Representatives and a House of Peers. The former is elected by male voters, aged at least 25 years, who today constitute an electorate of 14,400,000 men. The House of Peers is partly appointed, partly elected. The appointed peers receive their warrants of office from the Emperor but are nominated by the Premier. The elected peers are chosen by the various classes of the nobility, by high taxpayers, and by the Imperial Academy. Thus the two bodies differ considerably in social background and attitude. The Diet has not yet attained to an appreciable influence over national policy, due to the greatly superior powers of the executive and to popular indifference to democratic ideas, an indifference which has been carefully fostered by the educational authorities.

* * *

The executive, if we follow the written Constitution, is composed of the Emperor, the Privy Council, and the Cabinet. The Privy Council is a body of 26 elderly men, chosen for life by the Premier from the ranks of the bureaucracy, the military services, and the professions. The Cabinet is a group of a dozen ministers of state, each heading a department, together with a premier. The Premier is appointed by the Emperor upon the advice of certain elder statesmen. He and the other Cabinet members are responsible not to the Diet but to the Emperor. They may or may not be selected from the membership of the Diet. Three of the Ministers, those of Foreign Affairs, War, and the Navy, are never so chosen, and the Ministers of War and of the Navy are required by law to be generals or admirals.

Not mentioned in the Constitution but established by law, and of constitutional importance, are three high advisers at the imperial palace, and the several agencies of the military and naval command. Of the palace statesmen, the most influential is the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. (Admiral Count Saito succeeded Count Makino in that office in December last, thus placing himself in the path of the assassins.) The Imperial Household Minister and the Lord Chamberlain also are intimate advisers of the Emperor. The influential military agencies outside the Cabinet are the chiefs of staff of the army and the navy, the Imperial Military Council and the Board of Marshals and Admirals. The two chiefs of staff may advise the Emperor independently of the Cabinet and of the Ministers of War and Navy. All of these officials are appointed by the Emperor upon advice.

* * *

Finally, and above all the others, there is the *genro*. This institution rests upon custom alone, having no written legal foundation. The word means "elder statesman" and the holder of the position, Prince Saionji, now 86 years old, is the highest adviser of the Emperor. His half dozen colleagues of earlier years have passed on, but his remarkable influence survives. His approval is sought by every executive agency for every major proposal.

How do these several agencies manage to function together? The Cabinet is responsible for the formulation of national policy in all fields but one. On matters of national defense the supreme command, which we may best envisage as the several military and naval agencies in collaboration, is empowered to decide. This power, however, is limited by the Cabinet's right to frame the budget and to carry on foreign relations. While the former right does not extend to deleting budget items previously set up, it does cover new items. However, the views of the Cabinet must pass the scrutiny of the Privy Council, of the *genro*, and of the palace advisers. At any stage of their progress toward the imperial signature they may be held up for revision or rejected outright. Thus the Cabinet is constantly under fire and subject to a perplexing variety of controls.

The embarrassing strength of these checks upon the Cabinet springs from the age of the restraining organs and their closer kinship with the dominant social forces in the country. Moreover, Japanese political tradition calls for divided responsibility. The theory of Cabinet government is not yet established in Japan. It can develop only by understandings over a lengthy period. This development is not hampered by the imperial prerogative, since the Emperor does not make decisions on policy. No doubt development would be more rapid if he did. The absence of imperial decision results in frequent deadlocks and delays, out of which ultimately emerges whatever line of policy is favored by the agency that is dominant at the moment. At one time that may be the supreme command, at another time the *genro*, since even the *genro* cannot always have the deciding word. This means that one or the other powerful group is likely to be resentful and eager to redress the balance when a new issue arises.

In recent years the drive of the Cabinet for power has been directed principally against the supreme command. This drive was successful, in 1930, when the London naval treaty was ratified over the opposition of the naval general staff. At that time, it is believed, Premier Hamaguchi had the support of the genro and the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. Since then events appear to show that there has been a cleavage in the ranks of the higher military officials. Apparently the more moderate among them prefer to work through the Cabinet, while others vary in the strength of their opposition to it, the most extreme advocating something similar to Fascism in form, involving the abolition of political parties and the Diet, and the transfer of the Government to the supreme command.

This extreme view is probably the theoretical basis of the recent coup d'état. The fact that Prince Saionji, the *genro*, and Count Makino, Lord Privy Seal, after the assassination of Premier Inukai, in 1932, named moderates like Admirals Saito and Okada for the Premiership, was further evidence that they were devoted to parliamentary institutions. And when Tokyo allowed the firebrands, Generals Doihara and Hata, instigators of the five-province "autonomy" movement in North China, to lose face over its failure, the proof was complete.

The role of the Diet in this contest for power is indeed a minor one. Impotent from the start, it has had to rely upon the growth of popular political consciousness to provide it with a leverage for constitutional reform. Unhappily, although there has been a considerable development along desired lines, it has not been fruitful because the House of Representatives and the parties have steadily lost credit, due to their demonstrated lack of principles and willingness to sacrifice the cause of Liberalism for party success and individual enrichment.

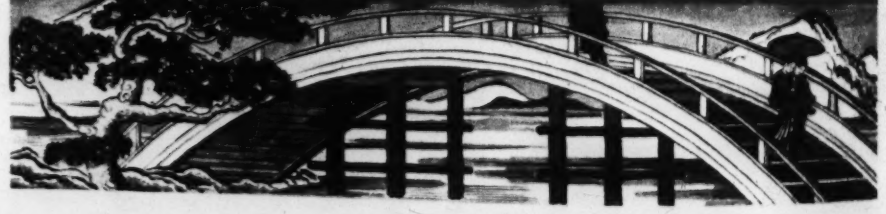
Within recent months, the Seiyukai, the more conservative of the two major parties, has outshouted the military men who attacked Professor Minobe, the country's most distinguished liberal authority on constitutional law, for his views on the legal position of the Emperor. On the other hand, the Minseito has supported, and taken ministerial posts under, premiers outside the party circles. The decade of party Cabinets from the rise of Hara to the death of Inukai did not, it is clear, establish a purer politics. It is a striking fact that 50 years of pseudo-constitutionalism have left Japanese liberals utterly destitute of leadership. As for labor politics, it has been so hamstrung by police regulations that concrete programs of reform have been impossible even to discuss.

* * *

The real opposition to military extremism is supplied by the bureaucracy. The permanent civil service, ramifying through the entire governmental structure, from the departments in Tokyo through the provincial administrations, including the police, and highly centralized through the Ministry of Home Affairs, provides the warp and woof of government. The strongest men in the political parties were formerly in the civil service, while the Privy Council and the House of Peers take their tone from promoted bureaucrats. Even when the Cabinet is made up almost wholly of party members, the bureaucracy controls it. The real contest for power in modern Japan has always been one between two great bureaucracies, the civil and the military.

What distinguishes the latest phase is the cleavage within the military forces. It is clear that the extremists foresee the eclipse of the military by the civilian oligarchs, with a consequent decline of national morale, impoverishment of the people, and deviation from the program of imperialism which they believe to be essential to Japan's security. For their program of militarizing the Government to succeed it will be necessary that they win over a larger proportion of their brother officers and that they convince the people of the honesty of their motives.

They may succeed. The military cliques can hardly afford to fight each other, and the slogans of the extremists are compelling. The civilian oligarchy is tarred with the same stick that has blackened the politicians—too close alliances with the great capitalists. It has granted huge sums of public money in subsidies to industrialists without compensatory legislation to protect the workers. It has allowed the peasants to fall under a crushing load of debt while maintaining low taxes upon men of wealth. The ties of blood between the peasants and the soldiers are close. The younger men in the civil service are resentful over cuts in pay and retarded promotions. But the righting of these wrongs will take money. How do the Fascists propose to finance both domestic reform and the "Kingly Way" in Asia?



Fauntleroy Never Grows Up

Neither Do Readers Nor Audiences, Who Continue to Love the Story by Frances Hodgson Burnett, Written When Her Boys Asked Their Author-Mother to Produce Something for Children

By Evelyn Roe

IF HER TWO SONS HAD NOT been a handful, Frances Hodgson Burnett might not have written "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

The Burnetts were living in Washington, at 1215 I Street, N. W. And the thing Mrs. Burnett had to do, to get her writing done, was shut herself up in The Den, on the third floor of the house, level with the tops of two beautiful maple trees in which birds nested.

The two boys, Lionel and Vivian, understood quite charmingly the demands of her work on their mother, and what went on in The Den when the door was shut.

There was little traffic in I Street, in the block where the Burnetts lived, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, and it was a grand place for them to play. In moments of boredom there was always the "emporium" of the Misses Stuntz, on the north side of New York Avenue, which was the next street south, and a penny would buy practically anything on the emporium toy table. Then, at the corner of Twelfth Street and New York Avenue there was a provisioner's store, kept by a fine, friendly man named Page. And although some time passed before anyone was aware of it, it was Mr. Page who would turn out to be the incomparable Mr. Hobbes, when there was a story and a play called "Little Lord Fauntleroy," in which a little boy, Cedric Errol, would have need of just such a man for confidences and the exchange of philosophies.

* * *

Mrs. Burnett began to write when she was Frances Hodgson, nine years old. She had got hold of a copy of Blackwood's Magazine in which there was an entrancing story about a person called Tittlebat Titmouse which involved also a glamorous creature called Kate Aubrey and a certain Lady Cecilia. . . .

She thought she could write, herself. She didn't know why she thought so. She just did. She wrote something first all full of words that rhymed. Bells, tells, shells, ring, wing, sing. . . . Then, remembering certain Sabbath nights when she had stayed at home while the family went to evening service, she wrote something filled with the nebulous imaginings of a child, alert in lonely surroundings. Something about "Alone, alone, the wind seems to moan. . . ."

But she was not a melancholy child, and somehow the poem got twisted off into something casually cheerful and it amused her so she showed it to her mother. Her mother asked her where she had copied it, and she said she hadn't copied it, but had made it up herself. And her mother, being a very wise as well as kind and understanding person, didn't laugh, though she said she was surprised, and she put her arms about her daughter and said, "But my dear, it is so clever!" And it may be that in that instant—which could so easily have been bruised—there trembled everything that would make the child grow up and really be a writer, or send her off along some other road.

* * *

It was when she was 19 that she sent off to a publisher the first things that told her that what she hoped to be she was going to be. The Hodgsons had gone to live in England; and now they were in Knoxville, Tennessee. The Hodgsons were a cheerful, social family, and there was always company, and laughter and music in the house. And there was also some thought that young Frances might teach school. Indeed, she wanted to do something, herself, but she didn't really want to teach school.

There was a little attic room to which she used to retire with a small cat named Dora and there, at a table by the window, with Dora curled asleep on her arm, write things that lived in her thoughts. And one day, reading Godey's Lady's Book she found some "Answers to Correspondents." And it was evident that the correspondents had been sending in stories they had written, because there were messages to one and another, "Your story has merit, but is not quite suited to our columns. Never write on both sides of your paper." And "We do not return rejected manuscripts unless stamps are enclosed for postage."

And the thought came to her that magazines must pay for stories and that, perhaps. . . .

Her mother was told what she was doing "and was lovable and sustaining as usual."

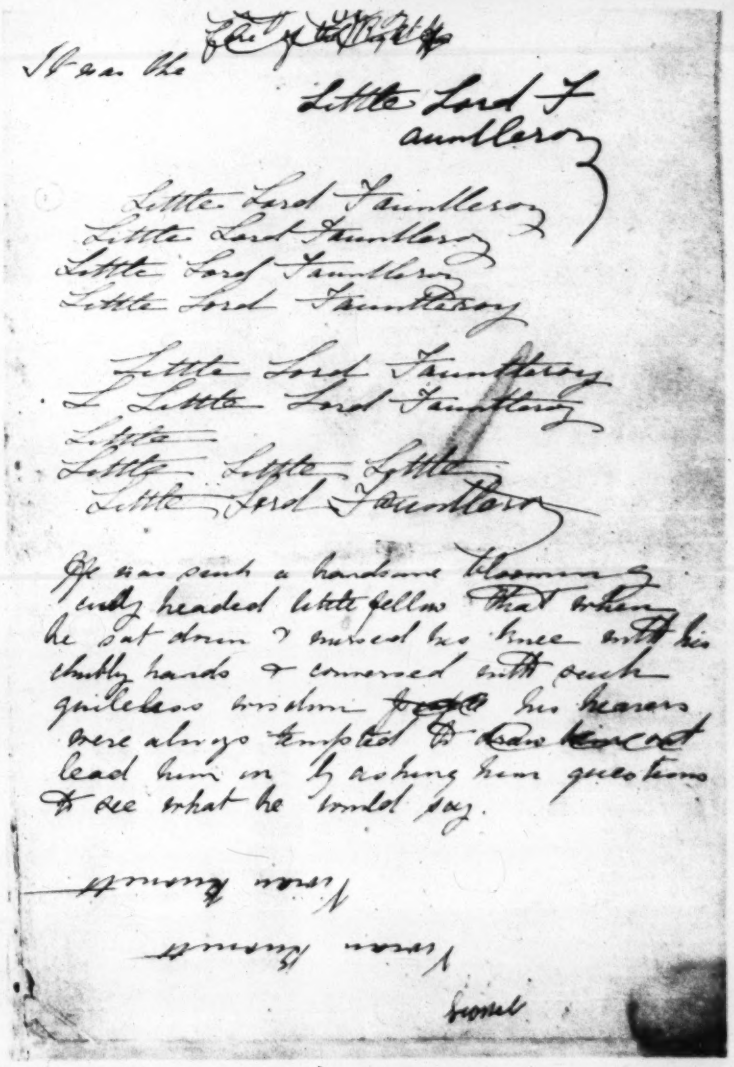
She must earn the money herself for stamps and paper, and she must impress on the editor to whom she sent her story—or stories—that she was not writing for the little vanity of seeing herself in print, but for money.

It wasn't easy to find out how to earn the money for stamps and paper. But one day a sister told her about two mulatto girls who had picked a gallon of wild grapes on a near-by hill and sold them for a dollar. An enormous sum! Adequate for considerable paper and return postage.

Frances and her sister—with Frances writing stories and building castles as they picked—filled tin pails with grapes which Aunt Cynthia's mulatto girls were persuaded then to take to market and sell for a percentage of the profits. And presently a story, rather severely called "Miss Desbrough's Difficulties," went to an editor accompanied by a very brief note which ended, "If you do not find it suitable for publication in your magazine, please return it. I enclose stamps. My object is remuneration."

Well, the upshot was that she got $20 for it, and $15 for another story. And so, as she had meant to be from a child, she was a writer.

A great deal happened between the Knoxville and the Washington days, but none of it was very far afield the major certainty that her life would be a writing life.



HOW IT ALL BEGAN

Mrs. Burnett (Above) Tried the Title, "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and Wrote a Tentative Paragraph on a Sheet of an Ordinary "Block" of Writing Paper, Shown Here. So Simply Began the Story and Play Which Has Charmed Unnumbered Thousands of Persons.

She married, and her husband was delighted with a wife who had a work that she loved to do, and which in no wise kept her from being a perfect wife, and a devoted mother to her two sons. And so the Burnetts were living in Washington, and Mrs. Burnett was working behind the closed door many hours each day, and the little boys were happy at their play, and the comfortable knowledge of their mother, upstairs in the comfortable room.

In The Den there was an odd little old roll-top desk. And it had a drawer which was known as the treasure drawer. Into it went the particular things that came, every now and again, brought by little boys, clattering their boots up the stairs at top speed, chattering with the kind of feeling that cannot wait; who knocked briefly, inquired breathlessly, "Please, may we come in? We won't stay, but we have brought you a treasure, dearest."

All of us fortunate enough to have had our paths crossed by affectionate children have known such gifts. A pebble with a strange marking . . . A bit of wood that looked unaccountably like a boat under full sail . . . A fascinating picture card . . . A glass marble . . . A bit of brown lace that was once a maple leaf . . . The first fat, shining horse chestnut . . . A four-leaf clover . . . A singing seashell. . . .

Well, a day came when the boys lingered, looking wistful; and when they went out, they went slowly; Vivian particularly. And that night at supper, he said, "Dearest, you write so many books for grown-ups that we don't have any time at all with you now. Why don't you write some books that little boys would like to read? Then your staying upstairs so much wouldn't be so bad."

And that was the beginning of the thought of putting the story into form that would eventually become "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

There had to be an image of the boy who would be Cedric Errol; and the image was young Vivian Burnett, when he was only seven. He should be put—as the story took form—a little American boy, into close relationship with an English nobleman and, in a world quite strange to him as Vivian Burnett, develop under the effect of environment into a story-book boy that other children would like to read about.

* * *

"Fauntleroy" began to be written because it had been asked for by the author's own two boys.

The title seems to have come out of nowhere, but there is a sheet of yellowed paper now in the possession of Mr. Vivian Burnett, with "Little Lord Fauntleroy" written on it many times, as if to try its look and sound, and this paragraph, "He was such a handsome, blooming, curly-headed little fellow that when he sat down and nursed his knee with his chubby hands and conversed with such guileless wisdom, his hearers were always tempted to lead him on, asking him questions to see what he would say." And, in another handwriting on the same sheet there is the name, Vivian Burnett.

Of course, real "Fauntleroys" turned up, when the book was published. It may be that at some time or other Mrs. Burnett had met someone of the name casually and that, in casting about for a title which fitted the pattern in her mind, the name just came to the surface again. Sometimes Fauntleroys wrote to her, told who their families were; how far back they went into English history, how much they had enjoyed the book.

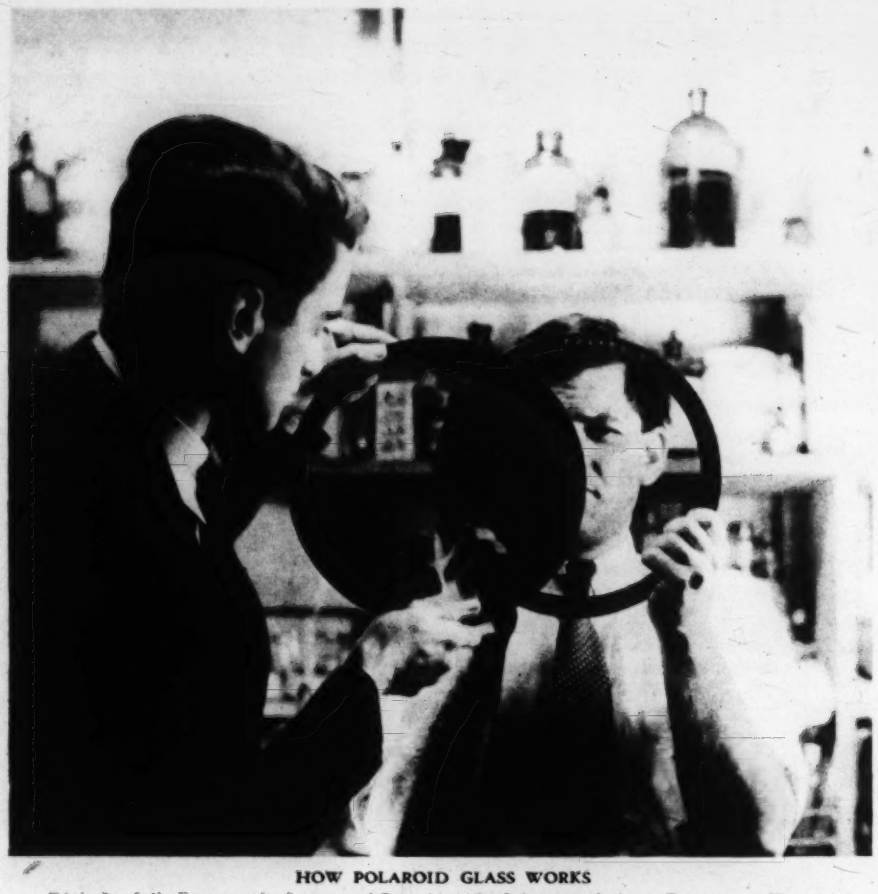
With the exception of Cedric Errol, the other characters were more or less fabricated. Though the grocer, Mr. Page, offered the idea for Mr. Hobbes, there was no resemblance between

(Continued on page 14)

New Wonders to See

Glass Which Gives Motion Pictures Three Dimensions, Eliminates the Glare of Automobile Headlights at Night and Accomplishes Other Marvels, Emerges From the Laboratory

By Herbert B. Nichols



HOW POLAROID GLASS WORKS

Edwin Land (in Foreground), Inventor of Polaroid, and a Laboratory Assistant Demonstrate How the Proper Orientation of Lenses Can Black Out Everything Behind the Second Plate of Glass.

A CURTAIN OF INVISIBILITY can now be drawn over the blinding headlights of approaching automobiles; photographers can picture shiny surfaces without fear of light streaks or reflections; natural color, three-dimensional movies are practical, and an effective tool has been found for examining engineering structures for strains —all miracles which mark the announcement of a new technique in glass making.

Glass achieved its original fame because one could look through it and see everything that was going on. Today, this attribute is no longer sufficient. Glass must also exercise discretion in the kind of pictures, or light rays, it allows to pass.

It must act as combination censor and border patrol, refusing passage to polarized light and undesirable reflections. Considered an impossible task to set for any transparent substance a few months ago, this new accomplishment recrowns glass as king of amorphous materials. Yet the new development came not from million-dollar laboratories, but from the productive imagination of a college undergraduate in physics, now on leave of absence from classes to develop his ideas. He calls his discovery "Polaroid."

* * *

Edwin H. Land registered for his senior year at Harvard in 1930 with every intention of gaining his bachelor of science degree in physics the following June. But "the best-laid schemes o' mice an' men gang aft a-gley."

He was playing with a sheet of rubber one day, and noticed a short pencil, which was laid crosswise, turn and orient itself parallel to the length of the sheet as he stretched it. He thought of certain crystals like Iceland spar and tourmaline, which fisherfolk discovered years ago would enable them to eliminate the glare from the sea and penetrate surface reflections. Thus they could easily watch the fish below.

Research had disclosed that such glare was "polarized" light, or light vibrating in a single plane instead of moving in all directions, dispersed helter-skelter by dust particles and gaseous molecules in the atmosphere. Iceland spar crystals "discriminated" against such light, not allowing it to pass.

"Now, if I could find exceedingly tiny crystals with the same property as Iceland spar, and if I could orient them lengthwise in some rubberlike matrix," he thought, "I could gain the same effect as if a single very large crystal were used."

Then came the search. The correct rubberlike matrix turned out to be cellulose acetate, the same material used for photographic films and plates. The crystals were minute needles of herapathite, a sulphate of iodoquinine. These he imbedded in the cellulose, a thousand billion to the square inch. So small are they as to be invisible even under microscopic examination up to magnifications of 1100.

But even though skillfully, evenly spread out on the matrix, they were still useless for the purpose intended until the stretching process lined them all up, straightening them all out like pencils on rubber, so that their axes were all parallel. Then imbedding the thin film between two sheets of glass was a comparatively simple task, and he had a sheet of polarized glass or "Polaroid."

After being on the market less than two weeks, Polaroid already was giving promise of more uses than the feminine hairpin. It is like a modern version of "Through the Looking Glass" to manufacturing concerns like the Eastman Kodak Company, which has purchased the exclusive right to use it for photographic equipment.

The fundamental value of the discovery lies in the ability to polarize light or to discriminate against polarized light without expensive, cumbersome apparatus. Light travels in waves resembling the ripples from stones cast into a millpond, but, instead of water, the medium through which it travels is space. There, every molecule of dust or gas is a "stone in the millpond" causing the ripples, waves or rays to be reflected every which way.

Polaroid literally combs them out as one would comb unkempt hair. It makes the rays travel in one plane, though to all appearances light which has passed through Polaroid looks like ordinary diffuse light.

Orienting two Polaroid disks, so that their polarizing axes are perpendicular to each other, prevents 99.5 per cent of all light from penetrating them. Thus one cannot see through two disks so oriented, unless looking at the sun or some white-hot object, which becomes barely discernible. This despite the fact that both disks are colorless.

All of which suggested a use for Polaroid which promises to be the most far-reaching of all. It is to equip automobile headlights with these disks, thus polarizing all their light, and then fashioning oblong panels of Polaroid inside the windshields oriented to "discriminate" against such polarized light. This would have the effect of extinguishing the glare from approaching cars while leaving the automobiles themselves and all objects between them perfectly visible to each other. Each could read the other's license plates as easily as in daylight and see both radiators plainly—even the exhaust fumes.

Startling facts have been put forth by traffic experts recently on the fatalities resulting from night driving. It is no secret, for instance, that nearly a third as many fatalities occur in the United States each year from auto accidents as there were American soldiers lost in the great war. Of these, 69 per cent happen at night, despite the fact that three fourths of the cars in circulation during the day are garaged by 6 o'clock. Most of these are held to be the result of blinding headlights, either directly or indirectly.

Many of these experts have examined Polaroid-equipped cars and become most ardent enthusiasts. Meanwhile automobile manufacturers are carrying on similar tests with the co-operation of Mr. Land and his co-workers.

In addition to the photographic equipment now being developed by Eastman Kodak, and the increased production of Polaroid itself, an American optical concern is preparing for rush orders on Polaroid spectacles.

The world's first three-dimensional movies in full color are now available through the development of Polaroid. Trial films have been made which give the spectator a sensation similar to that of actual presence on the studio lot.

These pictures seem real not only because of their depth, but because texture and luster are reproduced exactly, an accomplishment noticeably lacking in previous color movies. In order to view these pictures, the audience wears comfortable Polaroid spectacles. Actors and actresses then seem present in person.

Such movies are filmed with a double

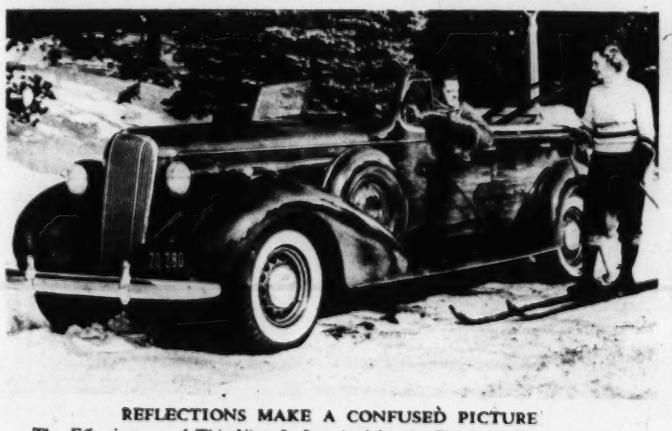
All photos by Roy J. Jacoby, Boston

HEADLIGHT GLARE—WITHOUT POLAROID

To the Driver in the Car From Which the Photo Was Made, the Blinding Lights of the Oncoming Car Blot Out Everything on the Road.

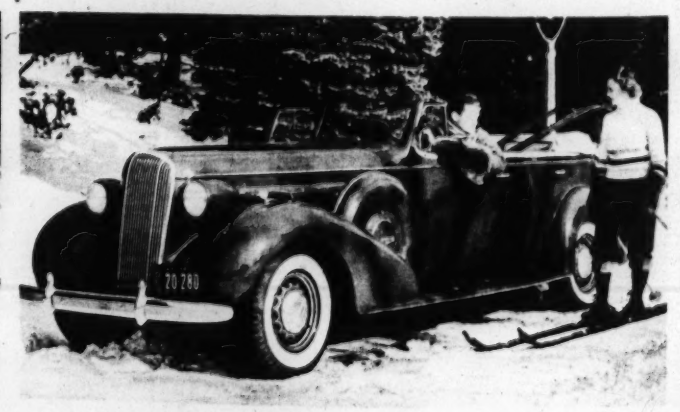
FULL VISIBILITY—WITH POLAROID

With Polarized Glass on Both Headlights, and With the Windshield of the Car From Which Photo Was Made Constructed of Polaroid, or Carrying a Panel of Polaroid, the Driver Can See Everything Clearly.



REFLECTIONS MAKE A CONFUSED PICTURE

The Effectiveness of This View Is Impaired by the Things That Are Caught in the Mirrorlike Surface of the Car.



LUSTER AND SHADOWS BUT NO REFLECTIONS

A Polaroid Filter Over the Lens of the Camera Robs the Picture of Nothing, but Eliminates Reflections.

camera having two lenses as far apart as the human eyes. When the pictures are shown, both views are projected on the same screen, one over the other. Without the special glasses, screen images appear blurred or fuzzy, but with them, the left eye picks out the image of one projection, while the right eye picks the other.

* * *

The camera has thus been trained to use two eyes for "seeing" instead of one, and the result of these independent images reproduces actual vision.

Eastman Kodak Company are already making delivery on early orders for "Pola Screens," disks of Polaroid glass which eliminate undesirable reflections from highly polished sides of automobiles, showcases and store windows as well as from other glossy surfaces. The screen can even be used to photograph through a glass of water, or through the surface of a pond in order to obtain underwater shots of rocks, fish, divers, and other objects below. Light glare from glossy surfaces can be subdued or eliminated entirely without affecting the rest of the picture.

A well-known art foundation has discovered that the three-dimensional effect of still pictures is highly valuable for use in reproducing famous pieces of sculpture, saving them the expense of shipping bulky crates to exhibitions. They use a "viewing screen," a simple device which brings the old-fashioned stereoscope up to date and makes it possible for many people to observe the exhibit at the same time.

And if sculpture and films can be shown in three dimensions, may we not expect a new branch of art to develop in which artists strive to give their paintings the depth which Polaroid-bespectacled critics can best appreciate?

* * *

Future beauty contests promise still more innovations. A lamp has been fashioned using polarized light to enable judges and other specialists to tell just how much of a woman's beauty has been purchased in a drug store. The light permits them to look right through the outer surface of the skin and examine the true complexion underneath. A good complexion takes on extraordinary loveliness when viewed in this way. Here, too, some observers hold, are new possibilities for the theater.

The fields in which Polaroid may have undreamed-of applications are too numerous for listing, but among those most recently investigated, the practical perfection of television seems the most far-reaching.

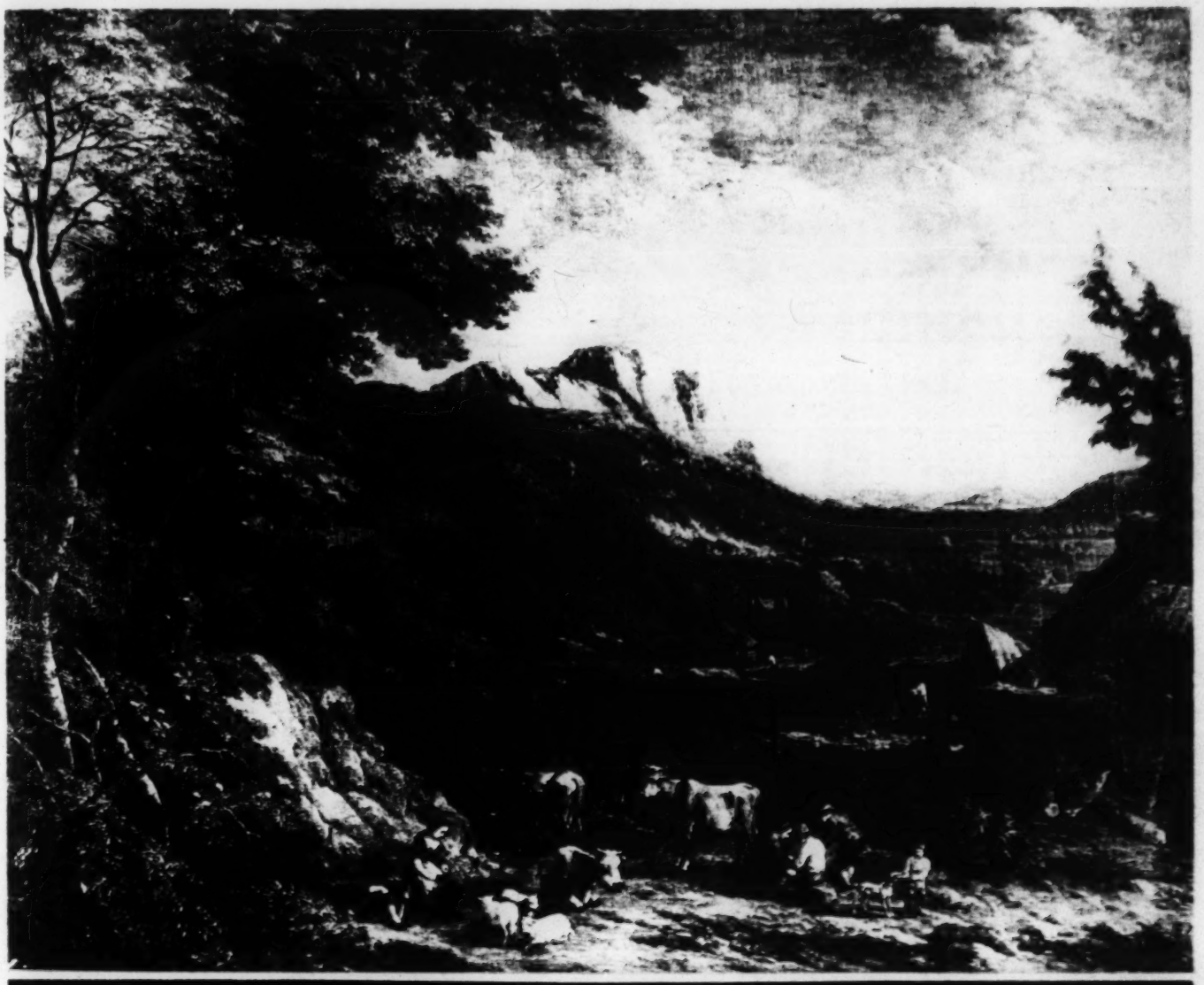
Polarizing microscopes are already being used and gloss meters for exact color matchings are in process. Only the high cost of polarized light in the past has kept back important developments in fields as yet unexplored. Engineers, for example, have long sought to make use of polarized light for detecting stresses and strains in bridges, skyscrapers, and other steel or metallic structures. Dirigible manufacturers may be able to find the answer to those mysterious hidden weaknesses which have proved so costly to lighter-than-air craft.

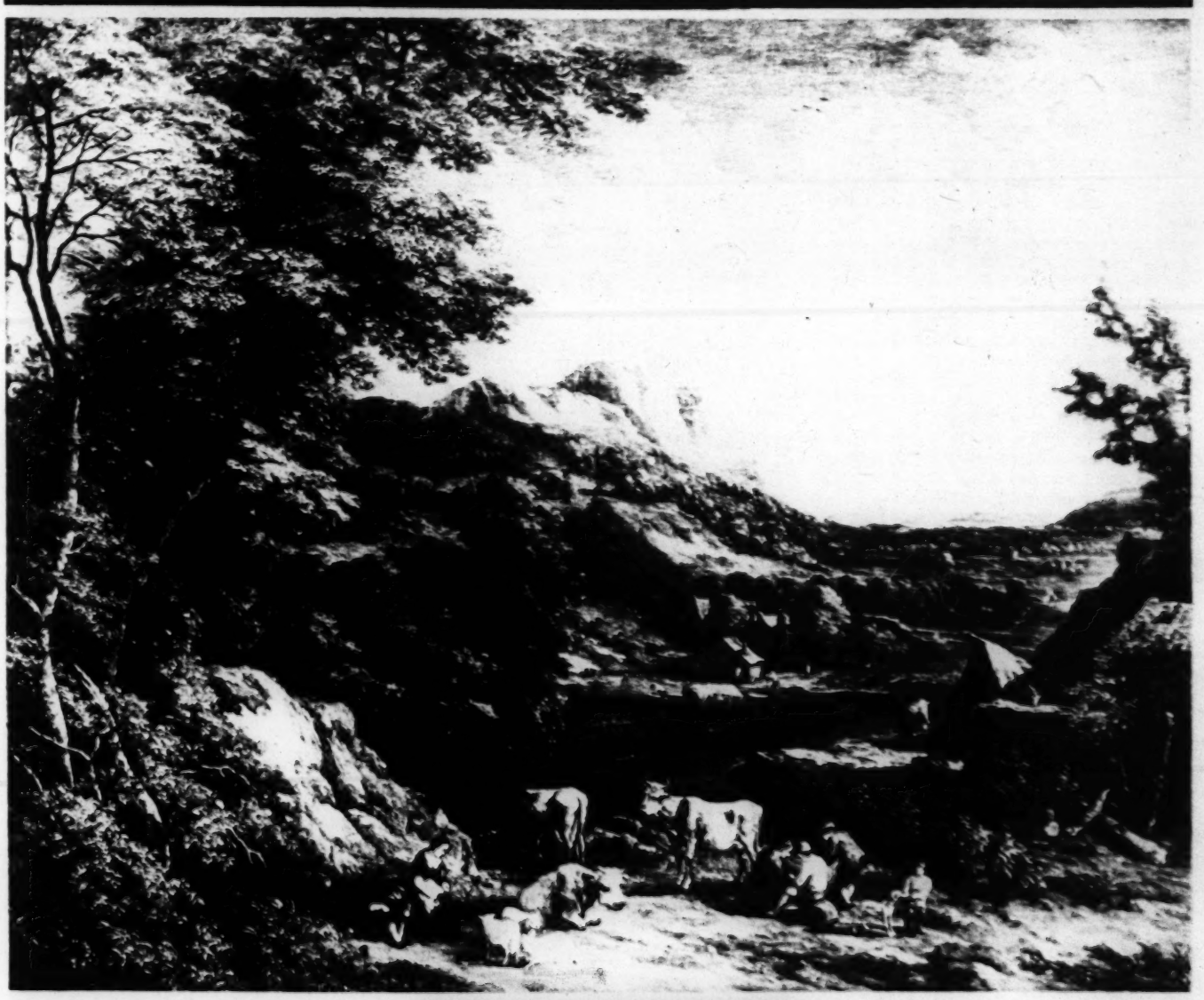
* * *

Testing the strength of transparent engineering models, polarized light sets up color patterns wherever strains or weaknesses occur, and from these patterns engineers can test for relative strength, making corrections when necessary. Such tests are accurate enough to disclose the relative amount of strain produced in a steel rod by the pressure of two fingers.

But the average person is interested in everyday uses. For example, can I have windows of it for my apartment which will enable me to see without being seen? The answer is, that a single pane of Polaroid, while keeping out glare, will not prevent persons from looking either in or out. However, if the neighbor across the court has Polaroid panes, too, neither of you can rubberneck at the goings-on in the other's apartment.

A darky janitor who listened to an explanation of how this glass worked apparently caught on at once. "That second pane is sho 'nough edj'cated," he said, "if it knows 'nough to keep its mouf shet bout what the first window sees."





AID TO THE ART CONNOISSEUR

What Neither Eye, Magnifying Glass Nor X-Ray Reveals, the Pola Screen Uncovers. Is the Upper Picture Worth Restoring, at a Cost of $1000? Polaroid Gives the Answer by Penetrating the Surface Grime, as Shown in the Lower Picture, and Showing Much of the Original Detail.

R. W. Vose, M. I. T.

USE FOR INDUSTRY

Polaroid Discloses Strain in Glass Objects or Transparent Models of Engineering Structures. A Photograph Through Polaroid (at the Left) Enabled Manufacturers to Locate Stresses Causing Circular Saws to Split Between the Teeth, and so to Correct the Fault.

New Worlds for Youth

Boys and Girls of Britain's "Black Areas," Where Opportunities Are Few, Are Being Transferred to London and Other Parts of the Country, Where Definite Jobs Are Opened to Them

By Walter W. Cunningham

THOUSANDS OF CHEERFUL young men and women at work earning their own living in the sunshine of fair conditions can be seen in the Midlands and in the south of England today in the very act of transforming out of sad-faced boys and girls who, but for measures taken in the hour of their need, would have remained unemployed, wandering aimlessly along the path of dependence upon others, in what are known as the depressed mining and manufacturing areas of South Wales, Durham, West Cumberland and Scotland.

So quietly and effectively has the work of transferring youngsters from poor into prosperous districts been carried on that its extent is not fully appreciated. In 1935, between 9000 and 10,000 boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18 were moved from the derelict areas to the Midlands and southern counties, where industry is humming and a degree of prosperity has been reached which stands out in striking contrast to the situation in the distressed coalfields, the mining and shipbuilding centers.

Stroud, in Gloucestershire, for instance, recently absorbed 40 boys in the making of fountain pens from milk. Then it sent for more, and still more boys. The greater the number of novelties it was able to produce from imitation horn manufactured from casein, the larger the number it could put to work. The boys, who are over 14 years of age, earn about 18 shillings a week, and receive in addition about two or three shillings pocket money, substantially the whole of their wages being required for payment of board and lodging.

* * *

In developing areas such as Stroud the boys find themselves in a different world, a world in which meals come with striking regularity, and in which there is even currency to spare. So different from conditions in the gaunt towns and villages left behind, where breakfast is usually obtained at school without charge—since there is no money to pay for it—and where the midday meal is obtained gratis at one of the local soup kitchens. Clothes? What a difference a new suit makes, compared with the castoffs previously worn!

In the new settlements every precaution is taken to see that the boys and girls are not run into a cul-de-sac. If a boy shows a peculiar aptitude for a particular line of work he is encouraged in that direction, with, in many cases, excellent results. One boy from South Wales was placed in the accounts division of a big department store. He had a head for figures, and soon began to make his proficiency count. In two years' time he was earning £2 a week, and is now due to rise by annual increments to £250 a year.

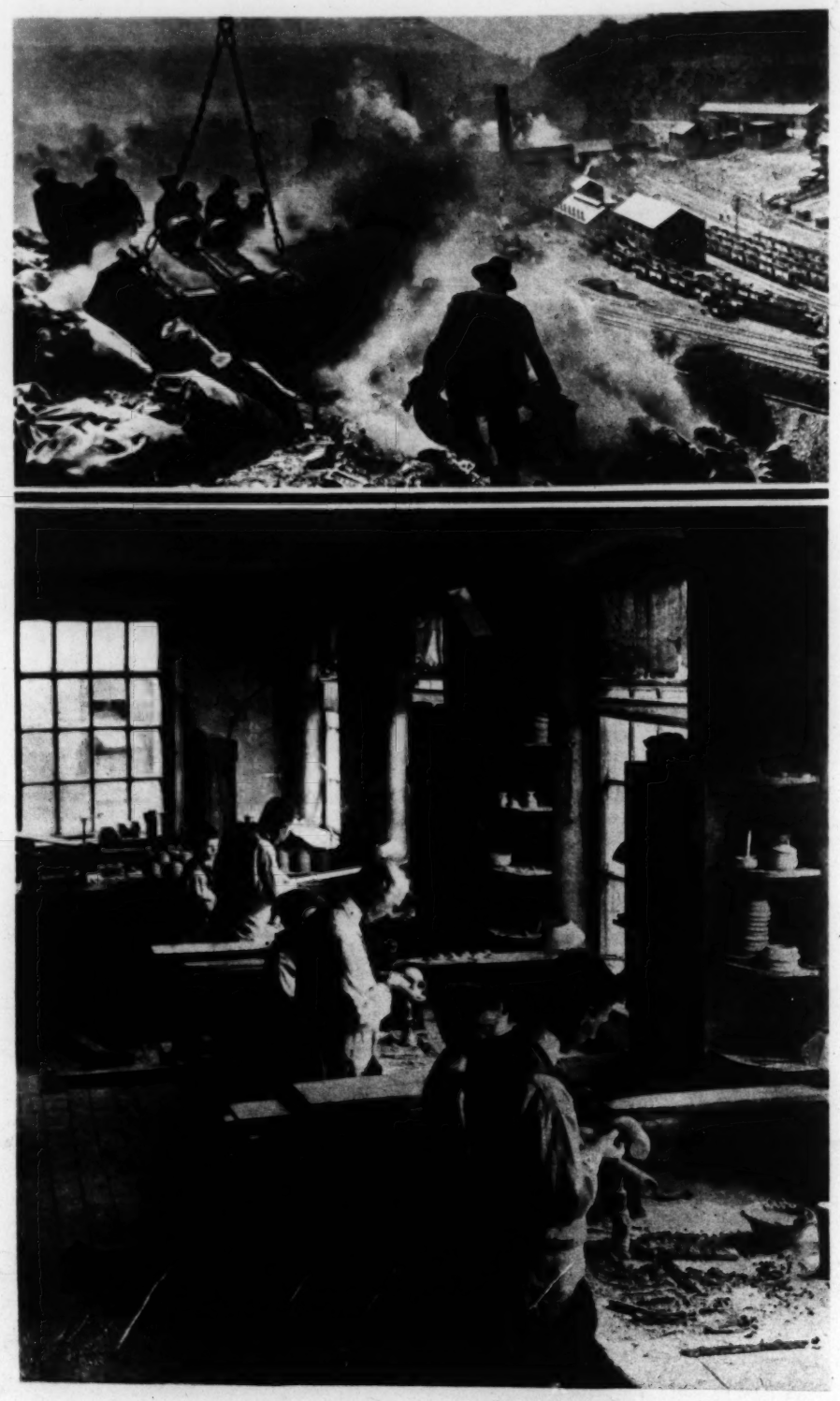
Another boy had a gift for matching colors. His employer, a chemical engineer, made the discovery, and at once gave him apprenticeship free. After three years this boy will command £4 a week. A Cumberland boy started to work for a textile merchant and soon made sufficient progress to enable him to set up a home near London for his brother and widowed mother. A girl from one of the depressed areas, who obtained a position in an institution, passed her examination with honors and won the gold medal.

* * *

The contact between prospective worker and employer is made through divisional officers. Officers in the "black areas" get in touch with parents and children, and ascertain the work for which boys and girls are best fitted. These officers, in turn, are in constant communication with corresponding officers in "demand areas," and wherever positions are open suitable candidates for them are found.

Railway fares are paid by the Ministry of Labor and a guarantee is given that no reduction will be made in the wage usually paid in a given district. If the remuneration is insufficient to maintain the new worker on a decent scale of living, the Ministry makes up the deficit from a special fund provided by the Government. Moreover, it supplies the wearing apparel needed at the start, relying upon boys and girls to furnish themselves with clothes later on. In addition, adequate arrangements are made for the after-care of transferred juveniles.

In some parts of the country the charges for board and lodging are high. Particularly is this so in the London area. To meet the problem, however, hostels are being erected. Two are already in existence, one at Hoxton for 40 boys and another at Bayswater for 80, the latter only recently opened. These hostels provide accommodation and food at reasonable prices, and youngsters who are able to avail themselves of these privileges are freed from the necessity of a long and comparatively costly bus ride to and from the place of employment.



By Ewing Galloway, and © the Daily Mirror

YOUTH LEARNS BY WATCHING AND BY DOING

Here in the Room of Turners' Lathes in the Big Plant of the Royal Porcelain Works at Worcester in Worcestershire, Apprentices Pay Attention to Their Masters. (Above) At Abercarn, Monmouthshire, in South Wales, Many Jobless Youngsters Have Become Aimless Gleaners of the Coal Tips. They Are Permitted to Pick the Slag Heaps Twice a Week and so Get a Little Warmth in Their Homes. It Is to End Such a Situation That the New Policy Has Been Undertaken.

Certain innate prejudices exist against the transference scheme in some of the depressed areas, both on the part of parents who are unacquainted with the actual conditions in the new areas of employment, and on that of juveniles who are reluctant to leave their friends and relatives. But the Government has now in preparation a film of an educational character which may help to break down these prejudices, and which will give us as accurate a picture as possible of the surroundings, the work and the accommodations in the employing areas.

* * *

Although everything is done to make boys and girls happy in their new environment, it is almost inevitable that some will return home after transfer. Yet the testimonies of transferred juveniles themselves are eloquent evidence of the success of the scheme. A boy in London writes back to West Stanley, where he came from:

"My job you sent me to down here is OK. I'm getting along fine and I'm clerking here. . . . It (the hostel) is a posh place like a big hotel. Many of the sights of London I have seen, but, believe me, I mean to see more."

A Worthington boy has no regrets. At the end of his sixth week with a big firm of drapers in London, he says:

"I like my job and everyone is so nice and friendly. There are 42 or more on the staff. I have a good bed and a big room to myself and the food is very good and plentiful. . . . I have seen and learned lots of things in six weeks which if I had stayed in Worthington I should not have learned in a lifetime."

An observant Jarrow boy wants his parents to know just how he is faring in his new Warwickshire home. He says:

"After getting our tea (meat, beetroot, cakes) until I was full, the gentleman (who is master at Technical School) took us to our work, which is very easy and wonderful. They make teapots and flasks and all aluminum ware.

"Then down to town and when we were not expecting (it) in we went to a big store and bought me two pairs (of) overalls 5s. 3d. pair, those come all over you like a coat and trousers, and don't send anything on.

"I am now listening to the wireless so now I'll say good-by and God bless all the bairns.

"P.S. Good-by father and mother.

"What a nice bed."

* * *

The occupations which are available to these boys embrace practically every sphere of activity—engineering, seafaring, woodwork, office work, farming. An assurance is given that there will be no "blind-alley" jobs. For girls there are positions in factories for making toys, assembling wireless sets, box making, rug manufacture, and in clothing and dressmaking establishments, in laundries, and in domestic service.

It is true that much may be done to revivify the depressed areas. The Government is leaving no avenue unexplored. It has definitely assigned to these districts certain work which calls for government contracts, with the purpose of alleviating the plight of the idle. It has offered inducements to manufacturers who desire to expand, only to meet with a slight response, because of their unwillingness to settle in communities where trade is at a low ebb.

Pressing on in the face of obstacles, the Government has brought allotment and other schemes into operation, with the help of voluntary organizations. Nor has private initiative been idle. Surrey has taken Jarrow under its wing, and the bleak town on the Tyne, one of the worst hit in the country, has found new hope in old and new industries. Hertfordshire is adopting half a dozen of the most unfortunate colliery villages in Durham, and Bedford is finding employment for one of the afflicted towns in the northeast of England.

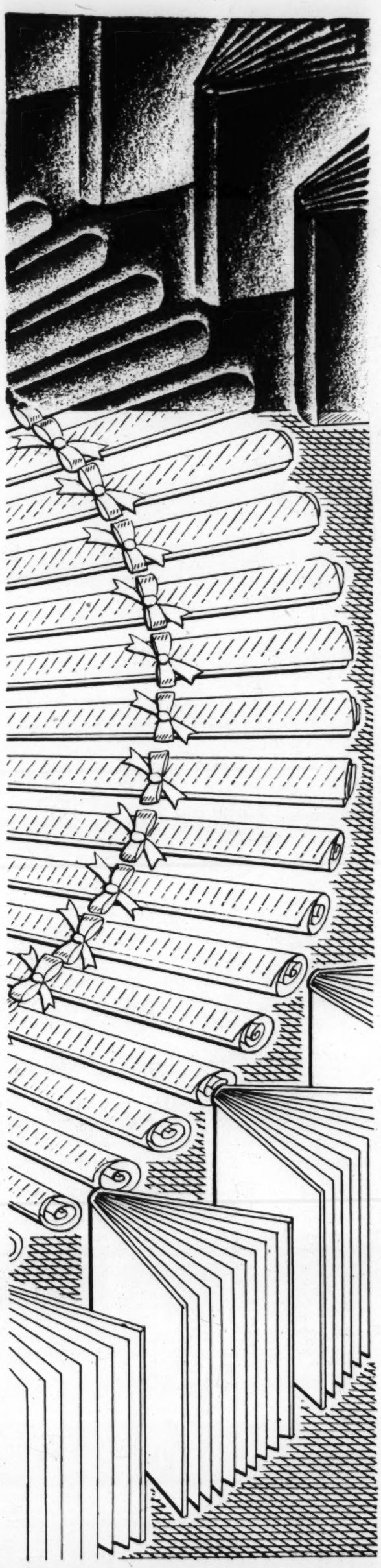
* * *

The most urgent need, however, is to find opportunities for juveniles who are either just out of school or are already drifting into the mass of unemployed with which the depressed areas are burdened. On these youngsters, who make up a considerable portion of the population, the future of the country in no small degree depends, and the Government is therefore intensifying its efforts in the direction of transference.

At one time thousands of juveniles in a similar situation would have found their escape in emigration. Indeed, before the war, over 300,000 persons left Great Britain annually to settle in various parts of the empire. Hope for a resumption of emigration, however, is not immediate. The greatest promise, then, rests within the borders of the home country, particularly for young people, who can, in the event of their making sufficient headway in new industrial areas, later perhaps induce their brothers and sisters and even fathers and mothers to join them.

MEN VERSUS THINGS

By Robert Peel



ALMOST ONE HUNDRED YEARS ago the members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University and their guests sat listening with startled attention to the speech of a young Bostonian, Ralph Waldo Emerson. "What crowded and breathless aisles," wrote one of them later, "what windows clustering with eager heads, what enthusiasm of approval, what grim silence of foregone dissent!" It was, said another, as though a prophet were proclaiming to them, "Thus saith the Lord." Writing later from England, Carlyle declared: "I could have wept to read that speech; the clear high melody of it went tingling through my heart."

In the intervening century, Emerson's words have gone tingling through many a heart responsive to the challenge of the ideal. His subject was ostensibly "The American Scholar," but by his arresting interpretation of scholarship he expanded the subject to include a prophetic vision of the ideal possibilities of society.

Why was the scholarship of his day, he asked, so little related to the social ends of man? Was it not that the scholars, the bookworms, the pale young men in libraries, were enslaved by the past, by the accomplished fact, by what they knew only as theory and never as living reality? They were scholars first and men second—professional "thinkers," not Man Thinking. They were subdued by their books, as the mechanic was too often subdued by his machines and the priest by his forms.

> The horseman serves the horse,
> The neatherd serves the neat,
> The merchant serves the purse,
> The eater serves his meat;
> 'Tis the day of the chattel,
> Web to weave, and corn to grind;
> Things are in the saddle,
> And ride mankind—

whereas, Emerson pointed out, the hope of the world lay in man's mounting the saddle and riding "things," making material appearances his instrument and not his end, rising from the state of a farmer to that of Man on the Farm, from the state of a tradesman to that of Man Trading, from the state of a scholar to that of Man Thinking.

* * *

It is sad to realize how little the world today has profited by Emerson's ideal. "Things" have multiplied so rapidly and society has made so little resistance to their crude domination that it finds itself now on the edge of a whirlpool of blind anarchy, to which it has been urged by the technological and biological morality inseparable from the worship of "things."

As in Emerson's day, the scholars are powerless to help. Their magnificent material achievements have led them into an increasingly microscopic specialization. With eyes fixed narrowly on the "thing," they have renounced the ideal of Man Thinking to submerge themselves severally in the role of physicist, economist, philologist, psychologist, and so forth. Imprisoned within their own closed systems, they move with amazing deftness among the facts which they abstract from the totality of human experience, but are utterly unable to relate their conclusions to the spiritual destiny of man.

And so we have the spectacle of chemists solemnly deploring their failure to discover a poison gas which shall be able to permeate gas masks or any other protection devised against it. We have medical research intended to prolong men's lives indefinitely, regardless of the possibility that those lives may be degraded into a meaningless, brutal struggle for things of no value in themselves. We have physicists dwelling in an objective universe of pure energy or force; psychologists dwelling in a subjective universe of wholly mental activity; and only one or two eminent scientists daring even to suggest the identity of energy and thought, though man's dominion over "things" depends on nothing so much as on a practical demonstration of this identity. And so with all the branches of learning: their present material success depends to a great extent on their nonrecognition of the *whole* human being, many of whose activities and achievements fall altogether outside accepted scientific categories.

* * *

Of late, however, there have been increasing signs of an awakening. Within the past few months we have had Alexis Carrel's hard-hitting indictment of the failures of specialized scholarship and research, and as if in response to his sharply pointed criticisms, the action of the president and fellows of Harvard University in proposing to establish a new sort of professorship which shall not be attached narrowly or finally to any particular department, but shall be reserved for men working on the frontiers of knowledge and in such a way that they cross the conventional boundaries of the specialties. Such "roving professorships" will be a partial answer to Dr. Carrel's statement that "presidents of universities and their advisers do not realize that synthetic minds are as indispensable as analytic ones."

"I have known," says President Hopkins of Dartmouth, "of no such intelligent and realistic attempt to offset the evils of overdepartmentalization and of high specialization as is represented by this plan. . . . The fact that the words 'wholeness' and 'holiness' spring from the same root is not without an implication to which far more importance could be attached advantageously than is attached in the modern college."

This is getting at the core of the whole problem of scholarship, and likewise of education. The only education worthy of the name is that which leads the student to look at the *whole* human being, to recognize—beyond and above the mechanical, biological, and rational elements which too often absorb the entire attention of scholars—man's dominating spiritual identity.

One cannot afford to be oversanguine about the tentative efforts of educationalists to achieve this ideal; scholarship at its most enlightened is a slow, painstaking, tortuous way of reaching conclusions to which spiritual insight attains in a flash. Holiness demonstrates wholeness by means not susceptible of analysis in the laboratory. But the greater part of the world still needs a preparatory discipline, and there is cause for congratulation in every step taken in the right direction. Each forward step can only go to confirm Emerson's words:

> As the world was plastic and fluid in the hands of God, so it is ever to so much of his attributes as we bring to it. To ignorance and sin, it is flint. They adapt themselves to it as they may; but in proportion as a man has anything in him divine, the firmament flows before him and takes his signet and form.

SUNFLOWERS
A Beautiful Conception of Flowers by Vincent van Gogh, Recent Exhibitions of Whose Work Have Created Widespread Interest

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How Will Your Garden Glow?

Brilliant Colors of the Seed Catalogues, Which Top Many Reading Lists These Days, Actually Can Come Into Being Under the Summer Sun, Thanks to Hybridists' Patience

By Glenn F. Jenkins

FLAMING VELVET PETUNIAS, deep scarlet nasturtiums, orange flare cosmos and fluffy sunshine marigolds have moved up from the subdeb class to thrill the home gardeners of 1936. Full-blown debutantes now, they have arrived color true, along with scores of sisters and cousins. All have gone through the same school of culture and refinement, the trial plots, where desirable characteristics and colors are developed and roguishness put away. They make their bow of the season a step nearer the ideals of those who love to turn the warm, mellow earth in the springtime—and who doesn't?

New flower varieties are constantly being sought by professional and amateur growers alike. How to capture color, self it and true it up, is a fascinating study, and all who enjoy gardening and who are patient may pursue it. The reward is certain, even as flowers awaken the dull senses to assurance that color, form and beauty are glorious reflections of the one and infinite Creator.

Color, just any color, is not always difficult for the grower to bring forth. Often the problem is to avoid certain colors, such as the harsh magenta in zinnia mixtures or the faded mauve in phlox. Season upon season resolve into continuous selection and a never-ending quest of unusual coloration, types and strains, and never a season without its announcements of improved plants and thrilling new crosses of flowers.

* * *

The plant-breeding industry has grown to a point where each season sees about 200 new colors, tints or varieties from all over the world. Not all of the innovations are the work of the professionals. Many of the experts are growers who go along with flowers for the sheer joy of it, and they are equally at home in their native garden patches and the remotest parts of the earth. Floriculture unites the hemispheres, welds the mild and the rugged zones and wipes out all man-made boundary lines. Tropical jungles, far-away mountain slopes and even the remotest wastelands are a part of the flower-lover's realm.

Petunias have long been a source of delight to both breeder and gardener. They came from tropical America, but now are at home anywhere. In earlier cultivation they appeared commonly in reddish purple and in white. From these many hybrid forms and shades have been developed. The original salver-shaped flowers are single, and in this form they will always be popular, but they must now compete with gorgeous double corollas, often fringed and in many tints.

The color possibilities of the petunia are great. It is free-blooming, thrives in ordinary soil conditions and never willingly resents even careless treatment. It has many uses. When massed in beds veritable seas of color may be produced. As a low border plant it speaks out bravely but is never presumptuous. In window boxes it rules supreme, and, overhanging terrace walls, its brilliancy as a trailer is unsurpassed. Blooming within two months of the time seed is sown, the petunia will still be making a courageous stand when frost comes.

* * *

Hybridists have not succeeded in developing a yellow or orange petunia. The golden brilliancy so natural and abundant in many flowers has long been the goal of breeders, but yellow flowers seem reluctant to lend their colors outside their immediate families, and sometimes not even then.

All flowers have gaps in their color ranges. Indeed, some are nearly all gap. Cosmos is commonly known for its pink, white and crimson dresses, but it lately has achieved the golden flare, one of the innovations of the present season. The marigold, another bidder for high favor this season, comes in yellow or orange and in mahogany brown, with these colors often combined and either one or the other predominating. Incidentally, there are French marigolds and there are African marigolds. They come from Mexico and Peru. The marigold sensation of the season is a pure

golden sunshine flower with double, fluffy petals, the bloom measuring two inches across.

Experts of the Ferry-Morse Seed Breeding Institute, which has extensive trial and production fields in Michigan and California, once became engrossed in attempts to develop a yellow sweet pea. Many experiments in cross pollination were made, but all failed to yield a permanent strain of the coveted pigment.

The idea of crossing the sweet pea with yellow vetch was tried. Vetch, a humble plant, distantly related, is known best as fodder for livestock. It has blue and purple flowers as well as yellow. These are usually tufted or beaked like the sweet pea blossom. Believing that these two plants could be united, experts deftly and with high expectation dusted pollen of the yellow vetch into the pistils of sweet pea blooms. The growing plants, bearing the impregnated flowers, were then caged (protected from cross pollination by bees and breezes) and allowed to mature in the field.

* * *

A vetch-sweet pea hybrid was thus produced and in turn came forth with seed. In due season these were planted in a carefully prepared and constantly guarded plot. Warm rains and sunshine hastened germination. Soon tender shoots nosed out of the ground and came to maturity. Expectancy became ecstasy when the delicate green buds, unfolding, took on their first tinge of lighter shades. Blossom time had arrived. The buds burst open—a glorious yellow sweet pea at last!

The newly developed plant was now more closely guarded than ever. Surely the secret meant a fortune, perhaps many fortunes. The precious seeds were gathered and carried into the next planting season, and multiplication. The golden harvest was in sight. How simple it all seemed: why didn't it occur to the experts long before to cross with yellow vetch?

The seed of the hybrid, now two generations removed from the mating, would increase and produce more seed and another floricultural thrill would be recorded. . . . But, just a minute. The seeds were placed in the ground, and then what happened? Nothing at all—no germination. So far and no farther. Thus do flowers resolutely maintain their individualities.

While the search goes on for novelties and new effects, and will continue with varying success, there is endless satisfaction in the one phase of improving natural strains—developing the good traits in flowers rather than following after vagrant colors and floral will-o'-the-wisps. With no offense to the hybridists, who have done so much to keep interest from lagging, all growers agree that in producing a beautiful new effect something may have to be sacrificed. Hybrids may lose some of the characteristics of their pure-bred parents, though their beauty may be well worth all the extra effort put forth to bring them to blossom.

* * *

It has been noted that in crosses flowers often lose their perfume. For instance, there is this year's double marigold, without the marigold odor. This has been announced as an interesting achievement, but what about lots of us who take our marigold bouquet seriously, along with the many other delightful odors of turf, branch and blossom?

Often seed growers feel that they have a color fixed in a flower, when an unconsidered factor enters to set all at naught. It is well known that different flowers react variously to sunlight. This season's popular Blue King petunia and the pink zinnia have a tendency to fade under the strong rays of the sun. Scientists are now at work to overcome this apparent weakness. The effect of sunlight is greatly modified when plants are grown under glass. A flower which has a strong pink coloration when grown in the open may appear in softer tints in the greenhouse. Growers take advantage of this phenomena to develop more desirable shades. Often a desired color cannot be produced otherwise.

Some flowers are called temperamental. Like the sweet pea that rejected the unromantic vetch, they do not bend easily to the will of mortals. Therefore, the philosopher likes to attribute frail human traits to them. At any rate, take the case of the snapdragon which recently underwent rigid tests for color fixation. This particular "snap," called the Rose Eclipse, is of a soft, salmon pink. Suddenly, on all the trial grounds where it was under observation, it brought forth a variegated array of outcast colors, ranging from purple to a doubtful white. But, Rose Eclipse was taken promptly in hand. Since then, she has been trued up and is proving as constant as she is beautiful.

* * *

There was a time when the amateur grower required several seasons before any consensus could be reached in developing new varieties. It was the object of getting some sort of expert opinion, in advance of new offerings, that the All-American Selections Council was organized a few years ago. This council conducts comparative trials in 10 widely separated locations in the United States of all new varieties submitted to it. The entries are scored by 10 judges, and the ratings given represent their joint opinion of the new offerings. This has gone a long way toward eliminating the old method of trial and error.

The joint opinion of the council, according to its president, Mr. W. Ray Hastings, is neither infallible nor final, but it does serve as a guide to those who cannot conduct extensive experiments for themselves. The large number of the council's selections which have become permanently popular is cited as evidence that the work of the council is worth while.

This year's selections represent substantial progress along many lines. It cannot be said that any new variety or color is the product of or belongs to any one season. More often offerings are the sum of years of experiment, and though a flower may seem to spring into sudden favor it likely has been a long time on the way, with still some distance to go before perfection is reached.

Among this season's top selections, according to Mr. Hastings, are Petunia Flaming Velvet, this year's only gold medal award; Sensation Mixed Cosmos, originated and raised by Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Edlund of Minnesota; Golden Globe Nasturtium, the same flower that created a sensation in 1933; Dainty Lady Petunia, which also won an award of merit from the Royal Horticultural Society of England; and Dixie Sunshine Marigold, introduced by Mr. Hastings. He says it comes 100 per cent double, is of a golden yellow and with foliage unlike that of any other marigold.

Summing up the season's offerings, it may not be amiss to mention that garden experts seem to have about caught up with the lavishness of seed catalogue artists.

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Among the New Books

The League—Its Failures and Its Future

The League of Nations and the Rule of Law, 1918-1935, by Sir Alfred Zimmern. London: Macmillan. 12s. 6d. New York: Macmillan. $5.

They That Take the Sword, by Douglas Jerrold. London: The Bodley Head. 6s.

IN THE PUBLIC MIND the League of Nations has always stood for the rule of law in the sphere of international relations—still stands as its embodiment, in spite of continual disappointments. The authors of both these books, though they approach the subject from very different angles, deny that claim, Mr. Jerrold explicitly, Sir Alfred Zimmern by implication. Thus they illuminate the inherent falsity of the present situation, which the fate of the Hoare-Laval Peace Plan revealed—the gulf between what ordinary men and women expect of the League and what in fact it is, a table at which states' representatives meet to exhibit the results of their diplomatic cuisine.

Sir Alfred Zimmern, who has done so much to interpret Geneva sympathetically to the outside world, is here concerned, above all, to place the League in historical perspective. He sees no more than an instrument of co-operation between sovereign states, differing from previous consortia of powers only by the "impalpable something communicated by the will of the peoples." Not the superseding of power-politics, then, but the evocation of a will to co-operate, he argues, is the task of the immediate future. The establishment of an international social consciousness must precede the setting up of institutions proper to the rule of law.

* * *

Here is a characteristic view developed in British official circles during 1919, when the original Wilsonian conception had been so emasculated, and ever since constituting a formidable obstacle to the kind of institutional development which others have urged. Among other treasures the author unearths a letter from Senator Elihu Root to Colonel House in the summer of 1919 which admirably reveals the more dynamic American approach to the problem:

> . . . the sense of community will make its appearance as quickly as you can provide a suitable environment for it reception. . . . The main thing is to have a *sense of direction.* If by speaking of institutions, and by the names which we attach to them, we can give mankind a sense of the direction in which it is moving, we shall speed human progress and make regression more difficult. The world community exists. The difficulty is that men will not recognize its existence. . . .

At any rate, that view is more promising than the idea of working through diplomatic and other professional champions of state interests.

With this criticism of the official apologist, which is one facet of the author's personality, we may surrender ourselves to the charm and erudition of the most persuasive living writer on international politics.

* * *

That the League is merely an instrument of Anglo - French power-policy to maintain the *status quo,* instead of a means to growth and peaceful change, is the burden of Mr. Jerrold's complaint. Where Professor Zimmern has exposed the view of Geneva as a mirage, Mr. Jerrold regards the League as a positive calamity. He denies its claim to assert the sovereignty of morality in politics, on the ground that it has in fact no power whatever to alter the *status quo* in the interests of dissatisfied powers. He objects to current talk about the rule of law because "in no state of society has a man's right to take action himself ever been denied without just alternative methods of redress being provided." And his *saeva indignatio* in the face of the interlocking regional pacts which are glibly described as "collective security" knows no bounds.

It is all good polemical journalism. But he doth protest too much. If he had waited to read Sir Alfred Zimmern's treatise, he need not have wasted his breath. But Mr. Jerrold is evidently a twentieth-century Don Quixote who delights in tilting at windmills. And he certainly gets in some lovely thrusts at what he calls "Anglo-French secularist Liberalism."

W. HORSPALL CARTER

Of the Auden School

Poems, by Louis MacNeice. London: Faber & Faber. 6s.

AS A MAGNET for wavering talents, Mr. W. H. Auden has definitely superseded Mr. Eliot. No longer the Waste Land but the New Country attracts—how hard for the young poet writing in English to avoid this pull of a verse formula, a creed, an invitation to comradeship! The melancholy isolation and dandyism of the 'twenties has given way to the group enthusiasm of the 'thirties, and woe indeed to him who does not join the Union! So we are not surprised on opening the "Poems" of Mr. Louis MacNeice, a young writer of talent, to find that he has joined up and is swinging along with the others. True, he makes a point of being sometimes out of step: he is not a Communist, for example, and there is less of the militant schoolmaster than in some of Mr. Auden's followers. But the beginning of "An Eclogue for Christmas," the first poem in the book, sounds familiar:

> The jaded calendar revolves,
> Its nuts need oil, carbon chokes the valves,
> The excess sugar of diabetic culture
> Rotting the nerve of life and literature. . . .

The attitude and imagery, the half-rhymes even, are Mr. Auden's and Mr. Day Lewis's. If such a passage occurred in the work of either of these writers we should pass it, with a shrug, as an off-moment or slip into self-parody. But in a poem by Mr. MacNeice, what are we to think, where is the excuse? Again, there are lighter, more individual touches as it were, of Mr. Auden:

> The small householder now comes out warily
> Afraid of the barrage of sun that shouts cheerily,
> Spring is massing forces, birds wink in air,
> The battlemented chestnuts volley green fire. . . .

This I rather like, but I should like it more if I did not seem to have heard it before; that barrage is not shouting for the first time, we have romped in the spring maneuvers till we have grown tired. And yet Mr. MacNeice has a poetic individuality, which he will, I hope, develop. Some of his very brief lyrics strike me as good; he catches, too, at moments, the criss-cross of the city scene with pictorial grace and wit:

> And the street fountain blown across the square
> Rainbow-trellises the air and sunlight blazons
> The red butcher's and scrolls of fish on marble slabs,
> Whistled bars of music crossing silver sprays
> And horns of cars, touché, touché, rapier's retort, a moving cage,
> A turning page of shine and sound, the day's maze.

Here we have something which is not merely another leaflet from the new brotherhood, something not of Mr. Auden or Mr. Day Lewis or Mr. Spender, but of Mr. Louis MacNeice; let us hope for more.

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The Search for Social Security

Social Security in the United States; an Analysis and Appraisal of the Federal Social Security Act, by Paul H. Douglas. New York: Whittlesey House. $3.

The Townsend Plan; Taxing for Sixty, by Nicholas Roosevelt. New York: Doubleday Doran. $.50.

Age Before Booty; An Explanation of the Townsend Plan, by Morgan J. Dorman, with foreword by Dr. Francis E. Townsend. New York: Putnam. $1.

$2500 a Year, by Mordecai Ezekiel. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.50.

THE CURRENT SEARCH for "social security" seems a healthy trend of the times. Three years ago economic disaster threw the American people into a mood of vengeance, and rejection of all their past pattern of economic behavior. Today the mood has sobered down to a search for security. Three proposed roads in that direction are discussed in these four books.

Dr. Douglas has been one of the pioneers and chief proponents of legislation such as the Social Security Act of 1935. He presents a scholarly and detailed discussion of the new law—its legislative origins, its chief provisions, how it will be administered, and its relation to the present social security legislation of the various states. The book should be invaluable to social security students. The book also contains a reprint of the act.

* * *

In "Age Before Booty" Mr. Dorman has the *nihil obstat* of Dr. Townsend himself. But though the book has the fervor of a stump speech, it also has something of the disappointment of a reprint of a stirring oration. It gives the unhappy impression that the Townsend plan has not been very carefully worked out as to financing. Mr. Dorman says, "All we have to do is to plan—and finance it." This makes Dr. Townsend sound like an Economic Planner.

Nicholas Roosevelt works harder over his illusions. After recounting how Dr. Townsend hit on the plan while shaving, he first tells sympathetically how the movement developed, and then tells unsympathetically how impossible it would be for wishes to be horses. As Lewis Douglas says in the introduction, "From this book the reader obtains an impression of the kindly and sympathetic character of the originator of the plan, and an understanding of the bitter, heartbreaking disillusion in store for its supporters."

* * *

In his blueprint for a blueprint for the American economy—"$2500 a Year" expounds an Economic Plan—Mr. Ezekiel would abolish insecurity for all those who can live on $2500 a year by getting all the necessary facts about all the departments of all the plants in all the industries of all these United States, and then, while keeping them up to date with one hand, adjust them to one another with the other, so that we could produce to capacity. In other words, he would square the vicious circle of prices, wages and capacity by an over-all version of the AAA, which would move toward "balanced abundance" as the old AAA moved toward balanced scarcity.

It seems unfortunate that our social designers take their task so lightly. Our economy is a vortex with bankers at the top, engineers in the middle, and the unskilled and the superannuated falling out at the bottom. It was that way long before the steam engine was invented. Dr. Douglas's social security legislation provides security so trifling as to excite the scorn of the Townsend people, whose financial mysticism in turn excites the scorn of every infidel. Something is more radically wrong than either has faced.

The one thing these three plans have in common is their dependence on the Federal Government. We seem too far away from 1776 to remember about well-meaning paternal governments, that he who pays the piper eventually picks the tunes, and that the power to do things for people is the power to do things to them. We may be willing to pay for economic security with political insecurity—but how much?

H. M. F.

The Education of Chaucer

The Education of Chaucer, by George A. Plimpton. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.

THE BOOK WHICH Mr. Plimpton published three years ago about the education of Shakespeare has now been followed by this companion volume. It is planned along the same lines, the bibliographical treasures, printed and in manuscript, in Mr. Plimpton's private collection being used as a basis for a very general treatment of the subject. In fact, the subject is in the main an excuse for displaying in facsimile characteristic and sometimes beautiful examples of these treasures.

Thus, the remark that Marco Polo and Sir John Mandeville were probably known to Chaucer introduces a facsimile of a page from a fifteenth-century manuscript of Marco Polo. Chaucer describes little Hugh of Lincoln as sitting at school conning his primer. This serves to introduce a series of reproductions of the entire manuscript of such an English primer, followed by a specimen of a similar French primer, both nearly contemporary with Chaucer.

Thence we go on, from elementary education to the higher learning, with a reproduction of "The Tower of Knowledge," the same symbolic representation of the Seven Liberal Arts which Mr. Plimpton had already given us in "The Education of Shakespeare." Grammar, rhetoric, geometry and music are illustrated from manuscripts. In like fashion the short (and very incomplete) chapter on general reading is accompanied by plates showing pages from manuscripts of Seneca, Virgil, Ovid, Statius, Horace and Sallust.

The text accompanying this wealth of illustrative material is a very much simplified account of the complex subject of medieval education, written in a pleasant manner but adding nothing to our knowledge. After this plain and brief discussion one comes with some surprise upon a lengthy appendix in which are listed, with exact references, the Biblical, mythological, classical, medieval and historical characters mentioned by Chaucer; theologians and saints (in a separate list), and Chaucer's use of astronomical, astrological and calendar terms. This appendix will be found useful by every student of the poet, for it is far more substantial and informative than the main text of the book.

The whole should prove a pleasant supplement to such a study of Chaucer's world as is provided in the first chapter of Prof. J. Livingston Lowes's lectures on the poet.

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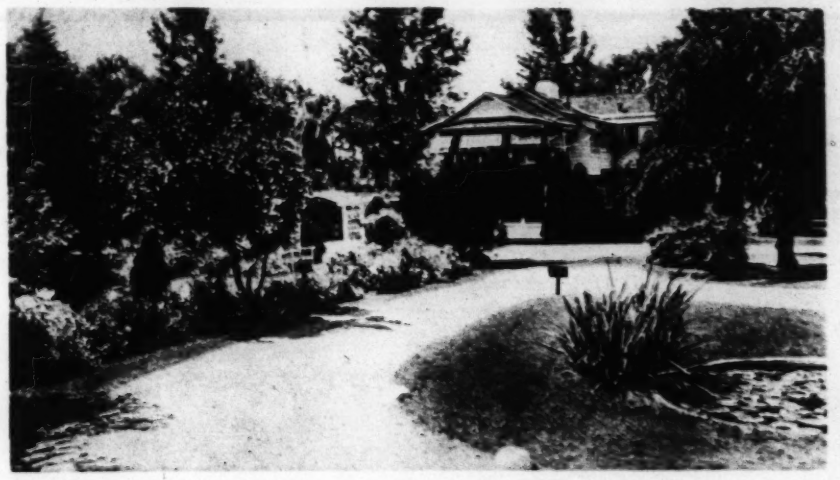

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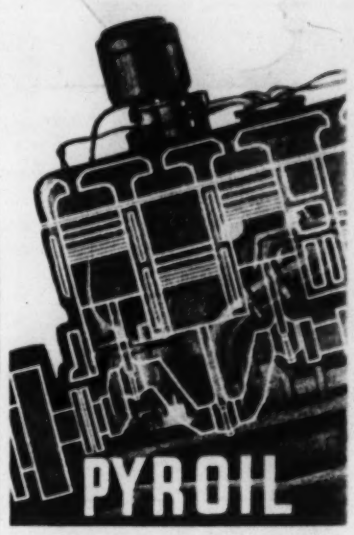

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French Writers From Rousseau to Proust

From Rousseau to Proust, by Havelock Ellis. London: Constable 12s. 6d. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.

IT IS A PLEASURE to have this collection of essays on French writers of the last 100 years. The treatment is not, as the title might suggest, comprehensive, nor will one find any general judgment on the movement which began with the dreams of Rousseau amid the wild nature of Chambery and which ended with the very different dreams of Proust lying in his cork-lined room in Paris a century later. Mr. Havelock Ellis's collection has been gathered from the scattered writings of a lifetime and chance seems to have been their occasion. The mainstay of the volume is the essay on Rousseau which has led on by a process of association to "le Rousseau du ruisseau," Restif de la Bretonne, and he to that pompous imitator of the "Liaisons Dangereuses"—the grotesque Conte de Tilly.

* * *

The Romantic Movement cannot be discussed without Victor Hugo, and so he completes the picture; and we pass on to a vivid study of Verlaine, whom Mr. Ellis met in Arthur Symons's company in the nineties. This visit was the occasion of other interesting meetings. The young Englishmen went to see Mallarmé in his neat flat on one of his celebrated Tuesdays — and heard the mischievous comments of the excluded female Mallarmés in the next room—Remy de Gourmont in his solitude and many others of that generation. Proust is the final figure, and although Mr. Ellis did not meet him, a friend has provided him with a superb account of one of Proust's waxen, chilling and mysterious nocturnal appearances in a fashionable salon.

The several papers on Rousseau, written at different times for different occasions, suffer from a certain amount of repetition and overlapping, but they are absorbing reading. The antisocial element was so strong in Rousseau that he fled from people into solitude, from "life" to nature; and, as Mr. Ellis points out, it was the slow development of the will and the gradual growth of the vital elements in his character which enabled him to turn a morbid love of solitude into a revolutionary and positive influence. The meeting with the extraordinary Madame de Warens when he was very young and "the conversion" just before he was 40—when, in a kind of vision, he felt his famous conviction that man was born good but has been made evil only by his environment—were the crucial points of his life.

* * *

There is little agreement about Rousseau, and Mr. Havelock Ellis belongs to those who admire rather than denounce, but his examination of the significant details of his devolopment is careful and fair. The chapter on The Love of Wild Nature, however, leaves one with some doubts. Mr. Ellis holds that this movement was initiated by the early Christians who were driven by necessity or zeal into the wilds, and that in general, the wilds remained a place of horror for civilized man. The orderly mind of the eighteenth century loathed it and that passion for mountains and wilderness and the sea which followed Rousseau was alien to them.

But this seems to apply chiefly to the eighteenth century. The search for solitude and the primitive was certainly strong in the ages of discovery. True, it did not become a cult, but it was an immense element in the Renaissance; and in the seventeenth century Robinson Crusoe, a revolutionary if there ever was one, was living on his island. It is quite true that under Rousseau solitude and the wild took on a new meaning. Crusoe remained a tradesman on San Fernandez, but the Romantics, when they saw the pinnacles of the Alps, felt that at last they were released and transformed beings, purified of the contamination of a society which they thought corrupt. When one considers this side of Rousseau's influence—the assertion of the supremacy and goodness of the individual when alone—the step to the solitude of memory and of Proust's cork-lined room is a short one.

V. S. PRITCHETT

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The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Fiction

Actor's Blood, by Ben Hecht (Covici-Friede, $2). A collection of short stories, including "Crime Without Passion," from which the photoplay of that name was made.

* * *

Close of Play, by N. Warner Hooke (Dutton, $2.50). More adventures of Biff and Netta, incorrigible cubs who were introduced in "Striplings."

* * *

Ancient Irish Tales, edited by Tom Peete Cross and Clark Harris Slover (Holt, $3.75). Selections in English translation from the three great cycles of Old Irish romance.

* * *

Blessed Above Women, by Pamela Hansford Johnson (Harcourt, Brace, $2). Pathetic story of a middle-aged English spinster and the young man upon whom she vainly lavishes her affection and care.

* * *

A Tree Grown Straight, by Percy Marks (Stokes, $2.50). This story of Andy Ross's growth is largely a guide book for parents trying to raise a son to manhood. Pleasant and unpleasant.

* * *

Island Magic, by Elizabeth Goudge (Coward, McCann, $2.50). Five precocious children and a sailor home from the sea, mutually befriend one another in this exquisitely written story of life on one of the Channel islands.

* * *

Once We Had a Child, by Hans Fallada (Simon & Schuster, $2.50). The north German moorland forms the setting for this long, dramatic story of Johannes Gäntschow, whose selfishness brings only tragedy to him.

* * *

Career, by Phil Stong (Harcourt, Brace, $2). A story of strange happenings in a small Iowa town, during the exciting events of 1929; centering round the life of the town's most stalwart citizen, the general store keeper.

History

The Old Consulate at Zanzibar, by R. H. Crofton (Oxford, $1.25). A picture of the life of British representatives in an outpost of empire.

* * *

The Great Plains, by Walter Prescott Webb (Houghton Mifflin, $5). A re-issue of a valuable account of pioneers of the American West.

* * *

Treasure Express: Epic Days of the Wells Fargo, by Neill C. Wilson (Macmillan, $2.50). How the need for communication and transportation in the mining camps of the mountain states grew into a nationwide business; with glimpses of heroism and villainy in the days of gold.

Biography

The Making of a Pioneer, by Mildred Cable and Francesca French (Stokes, $2). The life of Percy Mather, missionary in Central Asia.

* * *

Woodforde, selected and edited by John Beresford (Oxford, $3.75). Passages from the five volumes of "The Diary of a Country Parson, 1758-1802," by the Rev. James Woodforde. In one volume.

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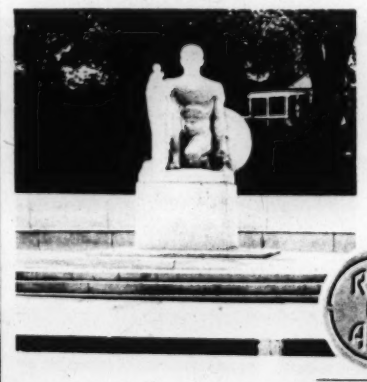

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Within This College Is Housed the Famous Book of Kells. The Bell Tower, Known as the Campanile, Is Shown in the Background of the Picture.

The Historic Book of Kells

THE BOOK OF KELLS is one of the most precious volumes in existence; precious not only for its antiquity, but because of the beauty, art, workmanship and knowledge to be found within its pages.

It stands today in the museum of Dublin's most illustrious seat of learning—Trinity College. Every night it is placed within a safe and locked in the vaults, but each morning finds it restored to its glass case in the museum, where one leaf of the book, and only one, is turned each day.

This treasure was recently valued at about £500,000, and probably is the only valuable thing of its kind which has the distinction of not being insured. A fraction of the money which might be spent on premiums is devoted to paying some extra watchmen and in providing a more than usual supply of fire hoses and extinguishers.

The origin of the Book of Kells dates back to Ireland's golden age—about 650 A. D. While war, strife and ruin were devastating Europe, Ireland was preserving Greek and Latin culture for the world. Christian learning was kept aglow in the abbeys of the then peaceful Green Isle of Erin. Numerous missionaries were sent to the neighboring islands to spread the gospel of Christian learning and to assuage the strife of less enlightened races.

It was about this time that the Book of Kells was written by an unidentified monk, who labored untiringly to preserve the truths of early Christianity. The book receives its name from the abbey at Kells, where it was written.

The artist, in doing his work, embellished his manuscripts with most wonderful examples of intricate Celtic design. It cannot be estimated how long a single page must have taken him to complete, nor does it seem possible on close examination that human hands could execute such delicate work without one hitch in the hundreds of minute interlockings, sometimes occupying no more space than an ordinary postage stamp. The ink is said to have been made from a decoction of galls and probably is the finest example of indelible ink in the world. This unknown genius has undoubtedly contributed something unique to the art treasures of all ages.

Some short time after its completion it was placed in a gold shrine in the abbey at Kells. Years later, as its fame and value increased, it was stolen, but after a few months it was recovered. The thief, finding it more of a burden than an asset, buried it in the ground, where it was discovered and restored to its golden shrine.

So, it happens that one of the greatest artists remains unknown but not unhonored in the world, for the contribution he has made to it in preserving the early Christian writings with artistic embellishments cannot be estimated. One page can be seen and studied each day, but one cannot help wondering how many days or years he labored over the entire book, pouring into it his fantastic imaginings and the thousands of interlocked designs which characterize Celtic art.

NEIL FITZGERALD

Parents Go to School

Twice a week more than 100 parents go to school at Coppull in Lancashire, participating in debates with their children's everyday schoolteachers, witnessing educational films, and listening to lectures on education topics. This new departure aims at establishing close cooperation between the schoolteacher and the parent, as it is felt that in this way beneficial results will accrue for the child. Teachers and parents discuss their mutual problems in a frank manner.

Norway Protects Animals

Norway's law for the protection of animals has resulted in appointment of 747 committees of inspection in every district of the land. The committees consist of three members, whose duty it will be to investigate the places where the animals and their fodder are kept and to see that the animals are not cruelly treated.

* * *

There have been voluntary animal welfare committees in Norway since 1915 and they have spread much information as to the proper way to house and treat domestic animals. In 1934, there were some 430 such committees, so the ground has been well prepared for the official inspectors.

The first society was founded in 1859. A strong lead came from David Graah, wholesale merchant. He had been in London, where one day a pamphlet was thrown into his cab, headed, "Be Kind to Animals." It was published by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

* * *

Upon arrival in Norway, he showed this pamphlet to friends, translated it into Norwegian and asked the newspapers to print it. The founding of a Norwegian society for prevention of cruelty to animals was the result. Among the founders there were several policemen, cavalry officers and cab drivers. In 1863, the name was changed to the "Society for Protection of Animals."

Horses were first to benefit. Rules were drawn up to govern their transport on railroads and in steamers.

In 1893, a second society was started by women. This society at once took up the question of traveling inspectors. The two societies together engaged the first inspector on Jan. 1, 1894.

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. . Fauntleroy Never Grows Up

Continued from Page 3)

them, for Mr. Page was a Vermonter and reserved, and Mr. Hobbes was more expansive. Dick Tipton, the shoeblack, bore a composite resemblance to certain friends of Lionel Burnett's. And, of course, it was inevitable that much of Mrs. Burnett herself should go into the drawing of Mrs. Errol, as even Little Lord Fauntelroy's name for his mother, "Dearest," had been the name by which her sons had called her from childhood.

The matter of illustrations came about effortlessly. The Burnetts had spent the summer before publication of the book in Lynn, Massachusetts; it was one of the best kinds of fun in the Burnett household to have costume parties on the spur of the moment. A picture of Vivian had been taken during one; the picture of a sturdy little boy in a velvet suit with a lace collar, cuffs, and a silken sash; curls framing his fine, direct gaze.

When the editors of St. Nicholas wished to commission an artist to illustrate the story for serial publication, Mrs. Burnett sent one of the pictures of Vivian, as a suggestion of the little boy she had in mind when writing the story.

* * *

The book became a play; Mrs. Burnett's play made from it was not produced before a shrewd London manager had cheerfully pirated the story and the confusion and legal action which grew out of that paved the way to provisions which would afford literary people greater protection in controlling their own writings and culminated in a proper kind of copyright law. Not the least unsuitable aspect of the pirate's production on Feb. 23, 1888, at the Prince of Wales Theater, was the dubious appointment of "a large young woman—possibly your size," as Mrs. Burnett wrote to a friend, bidding him help her put a stop to the play—to play the part of Little Lord Fauntleroy.

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Freddie Bartholomew, and Friend, Who Play in "Little Lord Fauntleroy" on the Screen.

"The Real Little Lord Fauntleroy" was produced by Mrs. Burnett in May of 1888 at Terry's Theater. The other version was withdrawn on the previous Saturday and Mrs. Burnett's cast was of much distinction. The cast loved Little Lord Fauntleroy and Miss Vera Beringer, who played the character, said she could hardly wait every day "to play Cedric" in the theater.

When the play was produced in Boston in October of 1888, Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote Mrs. Burnett, "The lovely portraiture of a sweet child-nature in 'Little Lord Fauntleroy' is irresistible. It is a long time since I have been to the theater—hardly, I think, since Salvini was here in Boston. . . . You should be very happy, for what mother ever had such a darling child as your dear Little Lord Fauntleroy. . . . We thank you and Dr. Burnett with all our hearts for the happiness you have given us and our friends. . . ."

* * *

Almost every new form of dramatic expression has caused someone to come along and reproduce the story of Little Lord Fauntleroy.

In 1921 Mary Pickford played the part in a silent picture. She also played the part of the mother. When a process was introduced for colored motion pictures, antedating Technicolor, "Little Lord Fauntleroy" was chosen for the script.

Now talking pictures have turned to the book, for a story in which, for the first time, the part of Cedric Errol is played by a boy. The curls and the lace collars are gone. Young Freddie Bartholomew didn't want to wear the curls and the lace collars, and his idea seemed a reasonable one. Mr. Vivian Burnett himself thinks it was a wise idea to modernize the details, for in some ways Little Lord Fauntleroy has suffered, so to speak, from a bad press. Some people thought Cedric Errol hadn't enough Huck Finn or Freckles in him. Of course, they were confusing a character with a costume. There was a certain headline value in the idea that Fauntleroy was a sissy. He was, if it is sissy for a little boy to love his mother; for after all, that is the story of Little Lord Fauntleroy; the story of a little boy who loved his mother, who had a kindly heart himself, and who thought that everyone he met might be his friend, even a fractious old Earl.

Thus Little Lord Fauntleroy comes again to be seen in the world. It is a long space in time from the night at supper when the Burnett boys said it wouldn't be so bad to have their mother working up in The Den all day, if she would write a book little boys would like to read. But there has been no space in time at all when the world has not been ready for a story of a kind-hearted little boy and his love for his mother.

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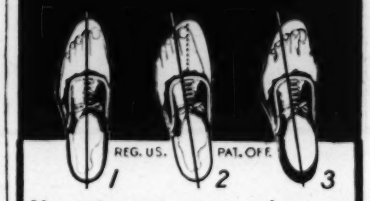

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

What Good Is War? . . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

A well-known publicist has recently written, "Incalculable good as well as immense harm has been accomplished by war in the past." If that be true even in part, it is only because "There's a divinity that shapes our ends, Rough-hew them how we will," and because the "Wrath of man" may be made "to praise God." But the fact that some by-products, or even the purpose of a war may be good does not vitiate the truth that force and destruction are not right methods and moreover that today offers other and more intelligent methods of solving international difficulties. The publicist goes on to ask us to examine the wars of the last century in Europe and ask ourselves which of these conflicts it would have been an act of justice to have prevented.

In answer, I cannot take up all the wars of the last century, but would mention a few between 1835 and 1935 which I think should have been prevented. In the interests of justice, the Crimean war should have been prevented. The causes of this war are said to be "involved if not obscure"—Russia wanted to be considered the protector of the Eastern Christian Church, England was afraid of her, Turkey naturally resented Russia's action on her territory, personal pique in France and ecclesiastical bigotry everywhere led to a wholly unjustifiable war. It was mainly the hasty and belligerent action of the British ambassador to the Porte that touched the match to the powder cask, for he had a well-equipped battleship in the Mediterranean, spoiling for action, which sprang to attack at slight provocation, and then England had to back him and urged France to join her in the ensuing war. The terrible sufferings of the soldiers in the frozen Crimea are well known; the results of the war were inconclusive, and no justice was done anywhere. At its close, an English statesman remarked, "We have backed the wrong horse." Incidentally, it shows the danger of military "preparation" in starting war. The Crimean War would much better have been prevented.

The Wars of Napoleon III were not in the interests of justice but quite the contrary; they were caused by personal ambition and desire to carry on the Napoleonic legend. The attempt to put Maximilian on the throne of Mexico and the Franco-Prussian War were both stupid and unjust, and ended by taking from their maker all glory and driving him from his throne. They aggravated the hostility between Germany and France and helped to cause the World War.

To go out of Europe, but within European interests, the two wars in which Great Britain tried to force opium on China were fearfully unjust, and the Boer War, so long and costly, might have been avoided had Great Britain made a part of the concessions before fighting that she did after the war. It should have been avoided in the interests of justice.

In the United States of America, not justice, but instead greed of territory led to the unjustifiable Mexican War, and as for the Civil War, it was terribly costly and not at all necessary. The slaves might have been purchased and freed at much less cost in money than was wasted in destruction of property and munitions. And the hot-headed southerners who started the war lost tragically, while even today the fires of hatred and resentment still burn in many breasts. It should never have taken place. To shorten the list, the World War, in which all parties, except a few happy nations like Czechoslovakia, lost, and where the loss of a whole generation of our best youth, and the financial depression far outweigh any gains.

No, under present conditions, war can bring only harm, and should never be resorted to. As for present and prospective wars, to the inquiry whether they can be stopped without perpetuating inequality and injustice, the imperative answer is, Yes, there are far better ways of obtaining justice. Wars very seldom do that; they rather breed hate and greed, hence more war. It is the stronger against the weaker, and not an instrument of justice. In the broadcast words of the Archbishop of York, "To fall back on force is always a sign that the best has failed."

HESTER DONALDSON JENKINS
New York, N. Y.

Our Contributors . .

HAROLD SCOTT QUIGLEY is a professor of political science at the University of Minnesota, author of "Japanese Government and Politics," was Guggenheim Research Fellow in Japan in 1930, and is a writer and lecturer on Far Eastern affairs. He wrote "Will Japan Go Fascist?" for the Weekly Magazine Section of April 11, 1934.

EVELYN ROE wrote "Fun for the Grown-Ups" in the Weekly Magazine Section of Dec. 11.

HERBERT B. NICHOLS is the Monitor's specialist in the physical sciences. He wrote "Cargoes of Sea Water" for the Magazine of Jan. 29.

WALTER W. CUNNINGHAM is European Editorial Manager of The Christian Science Monitor, with headquarters in London. His last article for the Magazine Section was "We Go to Market," a story of London's Caledonian Market. It appeared last Sept. 4.

ROBERT PEEL is an instructor in English and tutor in the division of modern languages at Harvard University.

GLENN F. JENKINS lives in Detroit, and has written several previous articles for the Magazine Section, the last of which was "Putting the World on Wheels," which appeared Oct. 30.

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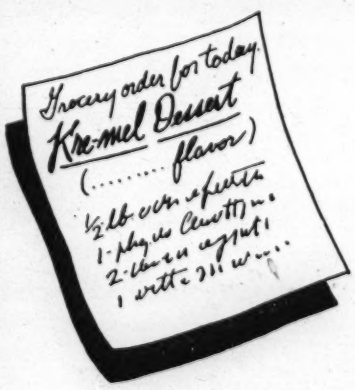

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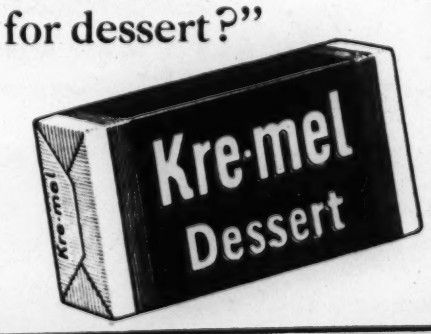

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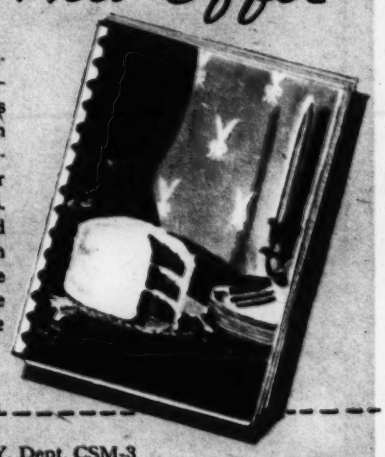

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